

**EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT**

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**Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR 1933**

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**Presentation Copy.**

**Govt. Press, Bûlâq, Cairo, 1934**

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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1933

1st February 1934

To His Excellency

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the fifth Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

The object of such an Annual Report is primarily to give an account of the Bureau's work during the past year, secondly to show what is the present state of Egypt as regards narcotic addiction and thirdly to give Your Excellency and the reading public a short summary of the world situation of narcotic addiction and illicit trafficking.

In the last five years this Bureau has had to carry its operations into most countries in Europe in its declared object of tracing to their source the drugs that were being imported into Egypt: this mission has been achieved, one source after another has been found, proved and shown up with the result that importation of white drugs has been made most difficult and we have had time to devote our energies to breaking up the gangs of local and foreign traffickers in Egypt itself, who latterly for lack of white drugs have been turning their attention to importing hashish and opium.

Five years is a recognised measure of time and a long enough one to allow a clear survey to be made of what things were and what things are.

We are in the fortunate position of a stock company able to invite the closest scrutiny of its books and confident of showing a healthy and sound position with a substantial balance to the good. "How do we stand today?" is the question that I expect to be asked and which I will answer.

Before doing so, a brief survey of the sources that combine to provide the answer, will not, perhaps, be out of place.

What are the sources of information on the Narcotic situation of Egypt?



First, and foremost in importance because of their unchallengeable accuracy, are the figures of addicts and traffickers undergoing imprisonment in the State prisons. These figures are fully shown on page 99 of the Report where it will be seen that the figure for convicted addicts in prison on the first day of October 1933 was 674, compared with 5,681 on the same date in 1929, a reduction of 5,007 in four years; the figures for traffickers are still high but even they are falling rapidly.

The second source are the Mudiria estimates of addiction in the villages—less academic but none the less acceptable as a basis from which much may be learned. It should be borne in mind that these estimates are not merely the light hearted guesses of optimistic Mudirs each anxious to show his province in the most favourable light, but are the outcome of painstaking enquiries undertaken according to the requirements of a set formula provided by the Central Narcotics Bureau. The Mudirs themselves have all shown the greatest anxiety to obtain the information asked for. Returns have been remarkable for their fullness and attention to detail, enabling the Secretariat of the Bureau to organise and maintain a tabulated card index system for the whole of Egypt. By means of this system, an expert finger can be kept on the pulse of the entire country.

The results of these Mudiria estimates are shown on pages 86 to 95 of the Report and the comparison with last year is striking.

A third and interesting source of information is the retail price of white drugs throughout the country. Here the Bureau has to rely on its own enquiries and deductions from the very large amount of information that reaches it from all quarters. Twice a year the Bureau buys samples from retailers in the provincial towns and the analysis of these samples, as given on pages 136 of the Report, show that whilst heroin is still being sold in minute quantities it is extremely hard to find any that is less than 87 per cent adulterated whilst the prices asked and obtained are clearly indicative of the growing restriction of the traffic to the brothel quarters of the larger Mudiria towns.

Cautious enquiries in the most appropriate quarters have definitely established the complete impossibility of buying heroin in any large amounts from what stocks there may be in the country. There are still persons who are prepared to take orders for supply from abroad but here, again, the situation has improved so greatly as regards



the European factories that the booking of such orders can only be considered as the merest speculation on the part of the supplier.

Here, at the end of our first five years war, I may perhaps be allowed to parade the "scalps" that we have taken of the principal individuals and gangs operating in Egypt who have now been tracked down and disposed of :

Thomas Zakarian (since deceased).

Samuel and Isaac Zellinger.

Hussein el Nea'nai.

Glickmann, Chaskes and Friedmann.

Dimitri Morakis.

Geo. Stamatopoulo.

Victor Foley.

The "Fanny" gang.

Cazacopoulo Bros.

Hadjioannou gang.

Fares el Genedi.

Geo. Macris (since deceased).

Kazandjian Bros.

Dimitri Leboutis.

Thalis Mavrogennis.

Mohamed Nafé.

Paissis Bros.

El Suessi gang.

Gabbary Syrian gang.

Hanafi Meliss.

Warrington gang.

Lambros Yannicos.

Abou Zeid (Zoubat) gang.

Migahid gang.

Assadian gang.

Habib Aziz gang.

To the uninitiated the above may seem to be nothing more than a mere list of uninteresting names but to the officers of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau they represent our constant enemies and by their arrest the outstanding successes of the intensive work of five years so far as internal protective work is concerned,



What their elimination means to Egypt may possibly be more easily understood in terms of pounds and piastres. Take Lambros Yannicos for instance whose full story is told on page 22 of the report. Here we have the advantage of being able to quote from his own cash ledgers over a number of years. In one year alone this Greek dealt in dope to the tune of over L.E. 200,000. Mohamed Nafé is another whose dealings ran into six figures for years on end. The year 1930 which probably must be considered as the "peak" year of dope trafficking when most, if not all, of the above gangs were actively engaged in bringing heroin into Egypt, may safely be computed as having seen the transfer of over five million Egyptian pounds (L.E. 5,000,000) from the pockets of Egyptians to the bank balances of these murderous sharks.

Besides these three main sources of information there are others such as the report of the P.M.O., Prisons Department, which shows the rarity nowadays of the violent withdrawal symptoms which characterised the prisoner addicts of a few years ago when heroin was cheap and strong.

Taking all our sources of information I consider that we are justified in stating that the narcotic menace which threatened this country with destruction five years ago has been removed and can be kept off in the future given the unremitting attention of the authorities, continued anti-narcotic education of the people and a firm stand by the Government to refuse readmission to the country of the foreign rascals whose deportation has saved it from ruin and who are always trying by political hook or specious crook to re-enter the country.

Let no one imagine, however, that the traffickers will give up hope of regaining their lost market; once a trafficker always a trafficker or anyhow a potential one; men like Lambros have been smugglers all their lives and their parents before them and, as he said himself, he knows no other profession.

There is also the ever present danger of the people finding some new form of drug or stimulant. In a later chapter an account is given of the growing habit of tea drinking, not the harmless cup "that cheers but does not inebriate" but a quadruple or quintuple brew of a black liquid reduced by boiling to a poisonous extract of tannin and theine.



This new menace to health is being carefully watched and remedies for it considered.

So far as can be said at present, the black tea habit is not the immediate result of the scarcity of white or black drugs : tea addicts are not ex drug addicts, they are doing nothing illegal but in their search for a stimulant they are unquestionably lowering their working capacity and endangering their physical stamina.

A similar danger is shown on page 40 of the Report where an account is given of the smoking of the leaves of the hyoscyamus or henbane plant : this plant like datura strymonia, colocynth, etc., grows wild on the uncultivated desert edges of Egypt and is there for the picking. Nobody wants more laws and more criming of a hard working people with so few reliefs from their daily toil and, in my own mind, the counter to these searches for a stimulant is to be found eventually in better economic conditions, better housing and better education, helped possibly by entertainment of an evening by something not too serious on the village wireless.

I have, I think, emphasised the outstanding features of the two first subjects of the Annual Report, *i.e.* the work of the past year and the actual state of the country as regards narcotics.

There remains for me to attempt to give a brief account of what Egypt, other countries and the League of Nations are doing outside Egypt to combat the world Narcotic menace.

This is no easy task if one is to try to combine in it facts without legal proof, praise without being patronising and criticism without giving offence. In fact this combination is impossible if the Report is to be true and of value.

I will first of all divide the world into countries that produce or are concerned in the transit of drugs (1) that concern Egypt and (2) that, so far, do not.

I must here subdivide again into white drugs and black drugs by which is meant morphine, heroin and cocaine called white and opium and hashish called black.

To take first the countries that affect Egypt as regards white drugs it can be said that the old sources of supply of 1929, 1930, etc., are dried up and the only ones that remained during the last year



were Turkey with a mere trickle from the then still undiscovered illicit pot stills and Bulgaria with a considerable output of which some undoubtedly reached Egypt.

Here I would like to express to the Turkish authorities the thanks of Egypt for the determined way in which the white drug situation is being tackled in Turkey.

In the body of this Report a special chapter is devoted to the subject of Bulgaria. Last year at Geneva this Bureau exposed the activities of the Radomir factory just outside Sofia and in proof of its statements produced the account sheet of the factory showing the quantities of raw material dealt with and the quantities of heroin produced.

The Bulgarian representative, invited to attend the Advisory Committee meeting at Geneva, admitted that the factory in question had been working without Government licence, that when searched no books had been found and that his Government could not admit the accuracy of the factory balance sheet produced by this Bureau. He went on, however, to say that, in fact, this illicit manufacture of heroin had occurred and had remained undiscovered for some time owing to the inexperience of the Bulgarian authorities in these matters, this being the first time that such a thing had happened; he also assured the Committee that steps would be taken by his Government to prevent any recurrence of such things in future.

My information which I give on pages 60 and 61 of this Report tends to prove that the Bulgarian Government authorities are not yet in a position to know the true state of affairs as regards narcotic manufacture in Bulgaria and it is in the hope that it will be helping them that I repeat the information that I have obtained and which I have every reason to believe is accurate.

To take countries that affect Egypt as regards black drugs, special chapters of the Report deal with these matters. The Syrian situation is vastly improved owing to the energetic action of the French authorities in preventing new cultivation but we are still in ignorance of any steps taken to destroy the old stocks of hashish, the existence of which the French Government admitted last year to be illegal.



As regards Turkish hashish which is now so popular in Egypt it must be remembered that the cultivation of the opium poppy has been largely reduced in Turkey and for the moment during the period of readjustment the peasants are finding a paying substitute in the form of hashish and plenty of smugglers in Istanbul like Sam Miniawi, Thalís Mavrogennis and others ready to give them a good price for it.

Several big seizures have been made by the Turkish police in Istanbul and I feel sure that it is only a question of time before the Turkish authorities deal as effectively with the hashish menace as they are doing with that of the white drugs.

Large quantities of illicit opium continue to be exported from Turkey as witness the recent seizure on this Bureau's information to the Marseilles police of 2,000 kilos of opium; also as proof of the infection, opium addiction, *i.e.* the eating of opium has increased considerably in Egypt in the districts adjacent to Port Said and the Suez Canal.

It is to be hoped that the New Opium Monopoly Law in Turkey will put a stop to these large quantities of opium getting into the illicit market.

As regards opium and heroin producing countries which do not, up to the present, affect Egypt, quotations from League reports on this subject form a separate article in the body of the Report.

In this same connection, grave fears were aroused a short time ago by Japanese press reports of an opium growing concession to a Japanese group in Abyssinia. The question was brought up at Geneva and the Japanese representative explained that a Japanese adventurer had gone out to Abyssinia at the same time as the Government Japanese group who were treating with the Abyssinian Government for a land concession for growing cotton, that his cables home that he had obtained an opium growing concession were completely false and merely invented to raise money for himself.

The Abyssinian Government also categorically denied that any opium growing concession had been given. It is interesting at the same time to know that the contraband fraternity in Athens and Istanbul believe that such a concession has in fact been granted and, as proof of this belief being widely held, I may quote a letter recently received from "one of the trade" in which the writer gives the names



of certain well-known Japanese narcotic chemists who have gone to Abyssinia and adds "and no doubt you are by now receiving "goods" from Abyssinia." We are not and we can hardly conceive it being possible.

This week, as I write, we have received the first consignment of contraband hashish from India: mixed with a certain quantity of opium, this found ready buyers, including ourselves, at L.E. 60 per kilo.

During the year under review I attended the 16th Session of the Advisory Committee on opium and other dangerous drugs which sat at Geneva from May 15th to May 31st. The speech made by myself on the Egyptian situation is reproduced on page 153 of this Report.

Miralai D. Baker Bey, Assistant Director of the Bureau, was delegated to visit the Greek Authorities in Athens in September. While there he had some valuable conversations with a number of high officials and formed what I am sure will prove a most valuable liaison among others with M. Capsambelis, formerly Greek Minister in Egypt and now head of the Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which deals with Consular representation.

On September 2nd, Bimbashi Marc paid a visit to the police authorities in Istanbul. He had several interviews with Aly Bey Riza, the Sub-Governor, Fehmy Bey, the Commandant of Police and with Demir Bey who is in charge of the new Narcotic Office to whom he handed a detailed list of all drug traffickers known to the C.N.I.B. to be living in Istanbul. Many important points were discussed, some misunderstandings cleared up and a still closer liaison established.

I take this annual opportunity of thanking the staff of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for the good work done during 1933 and of congratulating those of them on whom His Majesty the King conferred the signs of his pleasure.

The Bureau has met with the fullest help during the year from all police offices, Mudirias and Government Departments; they have invariably responded with alacrity to any demands made of them and are entitled to feel themselves partners in the year's good work.

I wish also to thank the Director of the Government Printing Press and the Director General of the Survey Department for their pains in the printing of this Report.



In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Your Excellency for the constant support of the Ministry and to be allowed to proffer to His Majesty the King my grateful thanks for His high patronage, without which the results shown could not have been accomplished.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, Lewa,

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau  
and Commandant Cairo City Police.*

## CHAPTER I

### Seizures of Narcotics from abroad

SEIZURE OF 32 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA IN DECEMBER 1932 (CASE OF THEODORE FAUSTIN AND OTHERS, S.S. "HELWAN"—SEIZURE OF 13,100 KILOGS. OF HASHISH, EX S.S. "ANKARA" (CASE OF JEAN COULOURIS AND ANTOINE THEODORO)—SEIZURE OF 10 TURBAS AND THREE PANTOUFLES OF HASHISH CONCEALED IN TRUCK NO. 3103 OF THE PALESTINE RAILWAYS AT PORT SAID (CASE OF MOHAMED HAGUIG)—SEIZURE OF TWO OKES OF OPIUM (CASE OF AMIN EFFENDI ISMAIL, CLERK, SHELL COY.)—SEIZURE OF 1,280 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "TZAN FERDINAND" (CASE OF DEMO BAGILOFF AND IVAN PETRO)—SEIZURE OF 5,320 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT CAIRO (CASE OF ISKANDAR DALLAL AND OTHERS)—THE THEATRE CASE (DRUGS TRANSPORTED FROM PALESTINE TO EGYPT BY MOTOR-CAR THROUGH THE SINAI DESERT)—SEIZURE OF 191,670 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID (CASE OF IBRAHIM EL BAHARI, ALIAS IBRAHIM EL SAYED)—SEIZURE OF ONE KILO. AND 225 GRAMMES OF HASHISH (CASE OF IVAN CRISTESCU), S.S. "IASI"—SEIZURE OF ONE KILO. 242 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 470 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON A BOAT BELONGING TO THE EGYPTIAN FISHERIES SOCIETY (CASE OF CAPUTO COSMO AND ACCOMPLICES)—SEIZURE OF 1,920 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA, EX WARSHIP "YPRES" (CASE OF MARGRAFF EMILE AND OTHERS)—SEIZURE OF 6,150 KILOGS. OF OPIUM IN A MOTOR-CAR ON SUEZ-CAIRO ROAD—SEIZURE OF 7,655 KILOGS. OF OPIUM AT SUEZ, EX TANKER "PLEIDON" (CASE OF YONG SENG AND OTHERS)—SEIZURE OF 2 KILOGS. AND 195 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "FELIX ROUSSELL" (CASE OF WANG AN NEE)—SEIZURE OF



## EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

### Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1933

### CHAPTER I

### Seizures of Narcotics from abroad

SEIZURE OF 82 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA IN DECEMBER 1932 (CASE OF THEODORE FAUSTIN AND OTHERS, S.S. "HELWAN"—SEIZURE OF 13,100 KILOGS. OF HASHISH, EX S.S. "ANKARA" (CASE OF JEAN COULOURIS AND ANTOINE THEODORO)—SEIZURE OF 10 TURBAS AND THREE PANTOUFLES OF HASHISH CONCEALED IN TRUCK No. 3103 OF THE PALESTINE RAILWAYS AT PORT SAID (CASE OF MOHAMED HAGOU)—SEIZURE OF TWO OKES OF OPIUM (CASE OF AMIN EFFENDI ISMAIL, CLERK, SHELL COY.)—SEIZURE OF 1,280 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "TZAR FERDINAND" (CASE OF DIMO BAGILOFF AND IVAN PETRO)—SEIZURE OF 5,320 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT CAIRO (CASE OF ISCANDAR DALLAL AND OTHERS)—THE THEATRE CASE (DRUGS TRANSPORTED FROM PALESTINE TO EGYPT BY MOTOR-CAR THROUGH THE SINAI DESERT)—SEIZURE OF 191,670 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID (CASE OF IBRAHIM EL BAHARI, ALIAS IBRAHIM EL SAYED)—SEIZURE OF ONE KILO. AND 225 GRAMMES OF HASHISH (CASE OF IVAN CRISTESCU), S.S. "IASI"—SEIZURE OF ONE KILO. 242 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 470 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON A BOAT BELONGING TO THE EGYPTIAN FISHERIES SOCIETY (CASE OF CAPUTO COSMO AND ACCOMPLICES)—SEIZURE OF 1,920 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA, EX WARSHIP "YPRES" (CASE OF MARGRAFF EMILE AND OTHERS)—SEIZURE OF 6,150 KILOGS. OF OPIUM IN A MOTOR-CAR ON SUEZ-CAIRO ROAD—SEIZURE OF 7,655 KILOGS. OF OPIUM AT SUEZ, EX TANKER "PLEIDON" (CASE OF YONG SENG AND OTHERS)—SEIZURE OF 2 KILOS. AND 195 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "FELIX ROUSSELL" (CASE OF WANG AH NEE)—SEIZURE OF



987 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "SARITA" (CASE OF LO KWAI)—SEIZURE OF 1·020 KILOGS. OF OPIUM AT SUEZ (CASE OF MAHMOUD SOLIMAN LASHINE)—SEIZURE OF 6·468 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "CONTE VERDE" (CASE OF VITO PEROS)—SEIZURE OF 11 KILOS. AND 915 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JULY 22, 1933—SEIZURE OF 11·590 KILOGS. OF HASHISH AT KANTARA EAST (CASE OF JOSEPH MARIE BERNARD LA GOUYETTE)—SEIZURE OF 320 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA, EX S.S. "CYPRUS" (CASE OF CONSTANTIN SOULIS)—LAMBROS YANNIKOS GANG.

**SEIZURE OF 82 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH  
AT ALEXANDRIA IN DECEMBER 1932  
EX S.S. "HELWAN"**

**Case of Theodore Faustin and others**

— On December 27, 1932, the officer in charge COASTGUARDS ANTI-NARCOTIC DEPARTMENT reported to Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch that he had received information of a consignment of hashish on board s.s. "HELWAN" and that his informer was in touch with the consignees and was actually credited by them as having a means of taking over the drugs from the ship and passing them into the city.

The officer considered it a good opportunity of not only seizing the drugs but of arresting the owners and with this object in view he requested assistance from the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch who agreed that the officer and his men should go in with the smugglers.

The secret signal was handed by the informer to the Coastguard Officer and later the Coastguard men managed to take delivery alongside the steamer and transported the drugs in three sacks to Cairo where the owners were waiting in a car. The C.N.I.B. agents were hidden close by and came into action at the proper moment.

A certain THEODORE FAUSTIN, ex cook of s.s. "JULES HENRY" who was the principal actor in this affair and MAHMOUD MOHAMED ABU EL MAGD, the driver of the taxi in which the drug was seized, and also the owner of the car, KYPRIANOS CASSIS, were arrested on the spot. Further enquiries made revealed the fact that a certain EL SAYED MEREI was also implicated in the affair.

MAHMOUD MOHAMED ABU EL MAGD, THEODORE FAUSTIN and EL SAYED MEREI being local subjects, were tried before a Native Summary Court on March 23, 1933, and sentenced as follows:—

THEODORE FAUSTIN, 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600,



EL SAYED MEREL, 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

MAHMOUD MOHAMED ABU EL MAGD, 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

KYPRIANOS CASSIS, a Greek subject, was tried before the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, on February 23, 1933, and was acquitted.

### SEIZURE OF 13·100 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH EX S.S. "ANKARA"

#### Case of Jean Coulouris and Antoine Theodoro

Secret information having been received that JEAN COULOURIS and ANTOINE THEODORO who were coming to Egypt from Piraeus on s.s. "ANKARA," were in possession of a quantity of hashish, necessary arrangements were made to watch them on arrival.

On May 16, 1933, both men arrived at Alexandria on s.s. "ANKARA" and the Port Police were instructed to follow them to the Customs Search Room, a Customs official was also asked to examine their luggage and persons with care to confiscate all letters and papers in their possession and to inform C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch of anything suspicious.

On arrival at the door of the Search Room they were met by ABDEL MONEIM HEDDAYA, Customs inspector, who after welcoming them and speaking to them for a few minutes, went away.

THEODORO was in possession of a suit case while COULOURIS declared that he had no luggage and, in spite of this very suspicious fact, they were allowed to proceed, after search, by the constable detailed to supervise and report on the result of the Customs search.

Later a suit case was seized on board s.s. "ANKARA" under the following circumstances :—

After the passengers had disembarked, one of the cargo superintendents found in the hold occupied by the fourth class passengers, a suit case hidden on top of a cupboard. This was reported to the Captain by the first officer. The case was opened by the Captain's orders and found to contain eighty pantoufles of hashish weighing 13·100 kilogrammes. It was then returned to its hiding place in order to see who would come to collect it.

Later on ABDEL MONEIM HEDDAYA boarded the vessel and, going straight to the hiding place, took possession of the bag. In the meantime the vessel had cast off to proceed to her regular moorings, thus



HEDDAYA was unable to leave and continued sitting on deck with the suit case and was asked by one of the ship's officers what he was doing with the suit case. HEDDAYA replied that it belonged to a passenger who was waiting for it at the Customs.

The officer refused to let HEDDAYA take the case away whereupon HEDDAYA called on board one of the Customs secret agents, who subsequently was proved to be in league with HEDDAYA. The ship's officer persisted in refusing to allow the suit case to be taken ashore and sent for a policeman. At this point HEDDAYA left the ship and getting into a cab with a certain BRILLANTE TORIKIAN (Lando) drove away.

When HEDDAYA was interrogated by the Parquet he stated that he had been informed by an *unknown* person, of the presence of the hashish on the ship and had gone on board to seize it. Unfortunately for him he had not informed any of his superiors of what he was about to do ; moreover he was reported by his immediate superior for being absent from his post without permission.

Interrogation of one of the fourth class passengers proved that the suit case seized was in the possession of JEAN COULOURIS during the passage from Piraeus.

Enquiry revealed that a certain CONSTANTIN METAVELLIS of Cairo and MICHEL JAJA of Alexandria were implicated in this case.

On August 14, 1933, the following accused, all local subjects, were tried by a Summary Native Court and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) CONSTANTIN METAVELLIS, 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (2) ABDEL MONEIM HEDDAYA, 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
- (3) MICHEL JAJA, 2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500
- (4) BRILLANTE TORIKIAN, acquitted.

In the same case on August 17, 1933, the undermentioned Greek subjects were tried by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) ANTOINE THEODOROU, 14 months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 drachmes (by default).
- (2) JEAN COULOURIS, 14 months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 drachmes.

The attitude taken in this case by the officers of the "Ankara" is deserving of all praise and is much appreciated by the Egyptian Government.





(٢) عربة التبريد بسكة حديد فلسطين  
 (2) Refrigerator Van of Palestine Railway.  
 (2) Tender réfrigérant du chemin de fer de Palestine.



(٣) حشيش مخبأ في عربة التبريد  
 (3) Hashish concealed in Van.  
 (3) Hachiche dissimulé dans le tender.



**SEIZURE OF 10 TURBAS AND 3 PANTOUFLIS OF  
HASHISH CONCEALED IN TRUCK No. 3103 OF THE  
PALESTINE RAILWAYS, AT PORT SAID ON SEP-  
TEMBER 6, 1933**

**Case of Mohamed Hagoug**

A confident reported to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Branch, Port Said, that a certain MOHAMED HAGOUG was in the habit of visiting Haifa several times a month and that while in Haifa he invariably purchased narcotics which he sent to Port Said. The means of transport were unknown to either the confident or the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. The confident was therefore instructed to accompany the said HAGOUG to Palestine on his next trip.

On September 1, 1933, HAGOUG left Port Said for Haifa *via* Kantara accompanied by the confident and on September 4, 1933, a letter was received from the latter stating that a quantity of hashish had been concealed in a Palestine Railway Refrigerator Truck No. 3103 and that the truck had left Haifa en route for Port Said *via* Kantara. On September 5, 1933, the confident sent a telegram stating that he was returning that day with the accused.

On September 6, 1933, a goods' train arrived from Kantara East and a careful examination of Truck No. 3103 revealed that the inner wall of the Refrigerator car had been tampered with and a hiding place carefully made where 10 turbas and 3 pantouflis of hashish were found.

MOHAMED HAGOUG was arrested and the necessary Procès-verbal drawn up.

The case is still proceeding.

**SEIZURE OF TWO OKES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ  
ON 3rd MAY 1933**

**Case of Amin Ismail Eff., Clerk, Shell Company**

On May 3, 1933, when AMIN EFFENDI ISMAIL, Clerk of the Shell Company, was passing out of the Customs Gate at Port Taufik, he was searched by a Customs Guard and two okes of opium were found on him. It has been proved that he obtained the opium from a Messageries Maritime steamer which was proceeding to the Red Sea.



A P.V. No. 311 Suez of 1933 was drawn up against the accused who has 9 years' service with the Shell Company and was in receipt of L.E. 12 per month.

The opium is of ordinary quality wrapped in a paper bearing a flower insignia and the figures 4143.

AMIN EFFENDI ISMAIL was sentenced by the Customs Commission on May 10, 1933, to a fine of L.E. 2.210 mills. and by the Summary Native Court on June 7, 1933, to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

### SEIZURE OF 1.280 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 16, 1933, EX S.S. "TZAR FERDINAND"

#### Case of Dimo Bagiloff and Ivan Petro, Bulgarian subjects

On January 26, 1933, the officer *i/c* Port Said C.N.I.B. received information that DIMO BAGILOFF, stoker of s.s. "TZAR FERDINAND" which had arrived on that date, had offered for sale a quantity of hashish. The officer sent a detective with the informer who was the local merchant, in order to act as a partner and ascertain the actual facts. The party came to an agreement that the price should be paid at the rate of L.E. 10 per oke and delivery should be made later on at 5.30 p.m. in the stoker's cabin.

A police force was detailed in a launch near the steamer to effect the arrest of the accused en-flagrant délit on a signal being given.

At the hour arranged the informer and the detective took up their position in front of the cabin of the stoker, and IVAN PETRO, the donkeyman of the steamer, brought the drug to the cabin. The signal was then given and the police appeared and arrested both BAGILOFF and PETRO in possession of two cakes of hashish weighing 1.280 kilogrammes.

The steamship was searched but no more drugs were found.

DIMO BAGILOFF and IVAN PETRO, being Bulgarians and thus subjects of a non-capitulatory power, were tried before Port Said Native Court on February 20, 1933, and sentenced to 18 months' and 12 months' imprisonment, respectively, and each fined L.E. 200.

In addition, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced them on February 20, 1933, to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 12.800 milliemes.

They are undergoing their term of imprisonment in Egypt.

(3) Hashish concealed in Van.  
(3) Hashiche dissimulé dans le tender.



## SEIZURE OF 5.320 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO IN OCTOBER 1933:

### Case of Iscandar Dallal and others

On October 14, 1933, a confidant reported at the C.N.I.B. Headquarters that certain Palestinians were in possession of 22 oke of hashish for sale, stating that they had made him to understand that they were expecting another larger quantity.

The confidant was instructed to make arrangements for the purchase of a part of this quantity and in the meantime two other "shadows" were detailed to watch the traffickers and find out their houses and resorts.

Another confidant was detailed to act as a buyer and the numbers of the banknotes given to him were recorded with the hope that they may be traced after the arrest. Both the intermediary and the buyer were instructed to meet the traffickers at a certain Café at Bab El-Hadid Square, Cairo, on the evening of October 16, 1933, to complete the transaction of purchasing an oke of hashish.

The "shadows" were instructed to watch the traffickers during the meeting at the Café and, should anyone of them go to fetch the drugs, to follow him with a view to find out the place from which he got it.

At 5 p.m. on the 16th, ISCANDAR DALLAL, MICHEL GEDEON (GADAA) and YOUSSEF ASSAD met at the Café with the intermediary and the buyer and it was agreed that one oke only should be purchased at this time.

MICHEL and YOUSSEF then departed to get the drug. They were seen by the "shadows" to enter the first floor of house No. 4 at Sharia El Mahrani and come out from that flat holding a card-board box similar to those used for packing boots.

ISCANDAR accompanied by the two detectives (the intermediary and the buyer) left the Café in a taxi. They went round behind Ezbekieh Police Station and then to the Greek Catholic Church in Faggala, where MICHEL and YOUSSEF arrived with the box.

All of them got into the taxi and as soon as the buyer had examined the contents of the box, he paid ISCANDAR L.E. 45. They all left the taxi except the buyer who at once came and handed the box to two C.N.I.B. officers at Midan Ismailia. This box was found to contain 9 pantoufles of hashish weighing 1.320 kilogrammes and bearing the stamp of an ostrich and above it a three leaf flower embroidered on white cloth with green thread.



The surveillance exercised by the "shadows" resulted in the discovery that a certain YOUNES FAYYAD of Palestine had arrived on October 15, 1933, from Palestine, accompanied by a certain SOBHI EL DAGGANI and had stayed at Hotel Parliament in Ataba El-Khadra Square, Cairo.

YOUNES had met with ISCANDAR, MICHEL and YOUSSEF on several occasions and EL DAGGANI left Cairo for Jerusalem on October 19, 1933.

On October 19, 1933, the three traffickers, having by now great faith in the intermediary, asked him to find a motor-car for them to buy and use in transporting the drugs from the original hiding place to Cairo, telling him that he would be delegated to go with the car and get the stuff.

On the same day the confident was given a private car, property of a C.N.I.B. officer, to show to them and to say that it was offered for sale at L.E. 50. He did so and they took him to a Syrian grocer at Saptia and all except YOUSSEF proceeded to the Citadel behind the Mokattam Hills where they asked for a certain person but failed to find him.

It is believed that this person had a secret hiding place behind the Mokattam Hills and that the gang wanted to get from him a quantity of hashish to complete a new demand of 5 or 6 okes made by the C.N.I.B. confident.

The traffickers then offered to sell 3 okes only which they pretended to have in their actual possession in Cairo and the buyer was instructed to accept the offer and to arrange delivery at a place to be notified to a C.N.I.B. force who was detailed to arrest the traffickers.

About 2.10 p.m. on October 21, 1933, as pre-arranged, a C.N.I.B. car bearing private number plates, which had been given to the intermediary and supposed to be hired by him at the request of ISCANDAR, arrived and stopped near the spot where the C.N.I.B. force was hiding. It was occupied by the C.N.I.B. two confidents (the intermediary who was driving it and the buyer) and two young fellows named LEON ASSAD and MICHEL GADAA who at the approach of the C.N.I.B. force tried to run away but were arrested after a struggle. Under the back seat of the car 22 pantouffles of hashish, bearing a similar stamp and design as the 8 pantoufflis previously bought by the confident were found. Arrangements were then made for the arrest of the other members of the gang, whose names are mentioned below and also for the perquisition of their houses :—

LEON ASSAD.

MICHEL GADAA.

ISCANDAR DALLAL.



YOUNES FAYYAD.

GABRIEL GADAA.

ALY EL SAYED EL SHIMI.

YOUSSEF ASSAD.

No more drugs were found but a banknote, bearing a number corresponding with one of the notes paid by the confident, was seized at the house of YOUSSEF ASSAD.

Total quantity of hashish seized in this case was 5.320 kilogrammes. A P.V. was drawn up and handed over together with the accused persons and seized articles to the Parquet for disposal and the case is still in the hands of the Parquet and has not yet been tried.

### THE THEATRE CASE

#### Drugs transported from Palestine to Egypt by Motor-cars through the Sinai Desert

An Italian, named ELIA LAURO, who possessed three pieces of hashish as samples approached a confident with a view to selling a large quantity of hashish and cocaine which he declared was in the possession of certain artists working at the Theatre Ramses of Zamalek.

Arrangements were made by Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and a so-called buyer was presented to the artists in question through ELIA LAURO. The so-called buyer, after discussing the prices and the method of delivery, made the necessary arrangements to receive the goods on the 17th of September at 1 a.m. at a certain spot in Sharia Shubra opposite the Cinema Dolly Palace.

On that day at the time fixed the buyer waited in his car and shortly afterwards the artists in question, later found to be MUKHTAR OSMAN and HUSSEIN ASSER, arrived in their car, a two-seater of Chrysler type, bearing Cairo private plates No. 16607 together with another driver of theirs named MOHAMED AHMED ALY.

Soon after the arrival of the car a signal was given by the buyer to the police force who were hiding nearby, the car was seized and the three occupants arrested. A small valise seized in the car was found to contain 14 cakes of hashish weighing 9 kilogrammes and 350 grammes. A revolver of the Smith Wesson type bearing No. 669837 loaded with five cartridges was found ready for use on the seat occupied by MUKHTAR OSMAN and HUSSEIN ASSER.



The stage dressing rooms of the two artists were searched and 1 kilo and 540 grammes of hashish were found, also one five-gramme bottle of cocaine bearing the label of the HOFFMAN-LAROCHE factory of Basle sub No. B. 307123.

ELIA LAURO soon after his arrest gave information which led to the arrest of HUSSEIN SALEH BEN TAARIT, a French protected subject, who also worked at the same theatre. A flat which had been rented for this purpose on that same day by HUSSEIN SALEH BEN TAARIT at Kubba Gardens was searched and a big valise was found. It contained 52 cakes of hashish weighing 23 kilos 955 grammes, 8 bottles of 5 grammes each of cocaine bearing the labels of the firm of HOFFMAN-LAROCHE of Basle, one ten-gramme bottle of cocaine bearing the label of the firm MERCK, Darmstadt, No. 3672 and 9 bottles of one gramme each of cocaine bearing the labels of the firm B. SIEGFREID ZOFINGUE, Switzerland.

In the enquiry MUKHTAR OSMAN and HUSSEIN ASSER admitted that the drugs seized belonged to a certain DAOUD OMAR EL DADJANI and MAHMUD EL EKREMAWY of Jerusalem and that they had actually received three consignments which were brought from Palestine to Cairo by cars through the Sinai desert. They added that the drugs were hidden in specially made hollowed running boards fitted on the three cars in question, one bearing Palestine plate No. M. 1850, a Buick six-seater limousine, driven by NIMR MUSTAFA EL SUHSAH of Jerusalem. The second a Buick six-seater limousine bearing Palestine plates No. M. 1852 and driven by KIRKOR YACUB OHANIAN, an Armenian driver of Jerusalem, and the third a small Pontiac two-seater bearing Cairo private No. 11400.

A perquisition effected in the house of the servant of HUSSEIN ASSER revealed two pieces of the specially made running boards.

On September 21, 1933, an Officer was instructed to proceed to Jerusalem and there assisted by the police he arrested DAOUD OMAR EL DADJANI, MAHMUD EL EKREMAWY, NIMR MUSTAFA SUHSAH and KIRKOR YACUB OHANIAN, all of Jerusalem.

The cars No. M. 1852 and Cairo 11400 were seized and found to be fitted with newly made running boards made of beech wood five centimetres thick. The car bearing plate No. 1850 was seized on the following day and found to be fitted with ordinary running boards 2 centimetres thick. These were seen and examined and found to have been fitted on that same night.

The perquisition of the house of DAOUD OMAR EL DADJANI in Jerusalem did not reveal any drugs, but a quantity of white wrapping paper used for the wrapping of the hashish cakes were found in the dust bin. Analysis proved that these pieces of wrapping paper



which had actually contained traces of hashish were exactly of the same quality, thickness, etc., as the wrapping paper seized with the hashish in Cairo.

Although the house of DAUD OMAR EL DADJANI had not been occupied by any person during the day previous to the day of the perquisition the geyser in the bathroom was found to be still warm and the ashes of newly burned wood and a large quantity of bolts and screws of the same size and quality as those used to fix up the running boards of the cars were found. This proved that the running boards of the car bearing plate No. M. 1850, which had not been found in the garage on that night, had actually been taken off the car and burned in the geyser and the ordinary running boards of the car put back.

Arrangements are being made through the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the extradition of the four Palestinian accused to Egypt.

The three Egyptian accused have not yet been tried nor has the French protected subject.

ELIA LAURO was tried by the Italian Consular Court on November 28, 1933, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 gold liras. He was actually sent to Rhodes to purge his sentence.

### **SEIZURE OF 191.670 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID**

#### **Gang of Ibrahim El Bahari, alias Ibrahim El Sayed**

Early in March 1933 it was ascertained by the Port Said Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Branch that a certain IBRAHIM EL BAHARI, alias IBRAHIM EL SAYED, had organised a gang of smugglers for trafficking in hashish to be supplied to them by the well-known trafficker: ABOU MOHAMED EL ABOUDI of Haifa, Palestine.

Towards the end of March IBRAHIM EL BAHARI left Port Said for Haifa to make arrangements for a consignment of hashish to be sent to Port Said by sailing vessel.

On April 9th, IBRAHIM EL BAHARI returned to Port Said by the sailing vessel "ABDEL KARIM," French Flag, and despite a careful search of the vessel nothing was found. Early in the morning on April 10th, a certain SAYED GOMA ALAM EL DIN was arrested by a Customs Guard coming from the direction of the breakwater, and when searched was found to be in possession of 670 grammes of hashish in two cakes.



The crew of the "ABDEL KARIM" and the accused SAYED GOMAA ALAM EL DIN were cross-examined and finally confessed to having brought from Haifa 200 kilos of hashish, handed to them by the said ABOU MOHAMED EL ABOUDI, for delivery to the newly organised gang. Further cross-examination revealed the fact that the hashish was in rubber bags which IBRAHIM EL BAHARI and the vessel's crew had thrown into the sea at the extreme end of the breakwater. The hashish was finally found in the sea as stated and weighed 191 kilos and 670 grammes.

The Port Said Parquet delegated a Substitute of Parquet to complete the enquiry and it was due to this official's energy that the following sentences were obtained when the accused were tried and convicted on May 16, 1933, at the Port Said Courts:—

	Years	L.E.
1. Ahmed Abdel Aal Kazbour ... ..	5	1,000
2. Abou Mohamed El Aboudi (sentenced by default, resident of Haifa) ... ..	5	1,000
3. Sayed Gomaa Alam el Din ... ..	3	600
4. Taha Aboul Nour ... ..	3	600
5. Ibrahim Gomaa Alam el Din ... ..	3	600
6. Hafez Ali el Sharkawi ... ..	3	600
7. Mohamed Ali el Sharkawi ... ..	3	600
8. Ibrahim el Bahari, alias Ibrahim el Sayed ... ..	3	600
9. Mohamed Gabra Abdalla ... ..	2	400
10. Moustafa Moustafa el Basri ... ..	2	400
11. Moustafa Abdel Kader Gohar ... ..	2	400
12. Hassan el Sayed Guindi, acquitted.		
13. Mahmoud Mohamed Khalil Abou Draa, acquitted.		
14. Hamed Balboul Garana, acquitted.		
15. Ibrahim el Sayed Douedar, acquitted.		

On July 13, 1933, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced the undermentioned conjointly to a fine of L.E. 1,828:—

1. Sayed Gomaa Alam el Din.
2. Taha Aboul Nour.
3. Ibrahim Gomaa Alam el Din.
4. Ahmed Abdel Aal Kazbour.
5. Mustafa Mustafa el Basri.
6. Mustafa Abdel Kader Gohar.





(٤) حشيش داخل كيس مشمع به تقاللات ليعطس في الماء  
وحبل متصل بعوامية للدلالة على محل الكيس تحت الماء

(4) Hashish in waterproof sack with weights for sinking  
and rope for buoy to mark place of sinking.

(4) Hachiche dans des sacs imperméables munis de poids pour couler à fond  
et une corde à bouée pour marquer l'emplacement.



7. Mohamed Gabra Abdulla,
8. Ibrahim el Bahari, alias Ibrahim el Sayed (correct name Ibrahim Ahmed el Gaabari Said),
9. Hafez Ali el Sharkawi.
10. Mohamed Ali el Sharkawi.

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**SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 225 GRAMMES OF HASHISH  
ON 2nd DECEMBER 1932, EX S.S. "IASI"**

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**Case of Ivan Cristescu**

On December 1, 1932, the s.s. "IASI" (Roumanian Flag) arrived at Port Said from Braila, Galatz, Constanza, Haifa and Jaffa.

IVAN CRISTESCU, carpenter of the s.s. "IASI" landed in the late afternoon of December 1, 1932, and, being a suspected trafficker in narcotics, was kept under police supervision. Once ashore he soon got into touch with a local trafficker. The latter, spotting the police agent, informed the officer *i/c* Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch that CRISTESCU had told him that he had five kilos of hashish which he wanted to sell and they agreed to complete the transaction at 9.30 a.m. the next day, *i.e.* Friday 2nd December 1932. At 3 a.m. CRISTESCU returned to his ship in a bad state of intoxication.

As is customary with vessels trading in the Eastern Mediterranean the s.s. "IASI" was kept under observation by both the Police and Coastguards authorities—the former was represented by an agent aboard and the latter by agents alongside in a row boat. The Police agent was notified of the information received by the C.N.I.B. officer and told to keep a sharp look-out. Shortly after 9.30 a.m. on December 2, 1932, the C.N.I.B. officer received a message from the steamship that the accused had been seen with two turbas of hashish and that the Police agent and Coastguards were holding accused pending officer's arrival.

The C.N.I.B. officer immediately sent word to the Roumanian Consulate and went ahead to the ship accompanied by another officer. He found the accused in possession of the hashish and thereupon informed the Captain, requesting his assistance and authority to search accused's cabin. The captain immediately detailed his chief and 2nd officers to render all assistance and gave full authority to search the whole ship. The captain also took part in the search which was restricted to accused's cabin and carpenter shop. Accused became very violent during the search but was forcibly controlled.



No further hashish was discovered.

A P. V. was drawn up by the Port Police against IVAN CRISTESCU who was back on board before noon and the ship sailed on December 2, 1932, returning to Constanza.

The C.N.I.B. officer at Port Said makes special reference to the invaluable assistance rendered and courtesy shown by the Captain and officers of the s.s. "IASI," for which this Bureau wishes to render its full appreciation and thanks.

Result of trial has so far not been received from the Roumanian Legation.

**SEIZURE OF 1 KILO, 242 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND  
470 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON  
JUNE 11, 1933, ON BOAT BELONGING TO THE  
EGYPTIAN FISHERIES SOCIETY (BANK MISR)**

**Case of Caputo Cosmo and accomplices**

On June 11, 1933, the Coastguards Administration received information to the effect that a quantity of narcotic drugs was about to be smuggled on a boat belonging to the Egyptian Fisheries Society (Bank Misr).

The necessary arrangements were made and, in consequence, the boat was seized with 1 kilo, 242 grammes of opium and 470 grammes of hashish in possession of the undermentioned persons:—

- (1) CAPUTO, Cosmo (Italian).
- (2) MANGIELINO, Francesco (Italian).
- (3) DAMIANO, Amato (Italian).
- (4) RECHIA, Vito (Italian).
- (5) DECEGLIE, Antonio (Italian).
- (6) MELE, Orenzo (Italian).
- (7) STIRINO, Matio (Italian).
- (8) RAGAB MOHAMED (Egyptian).

An enquiry was made by the Parquet and the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were handed over to the Italian Consulate. Nos. 7 and 8 were released.

The accused persons were tried by the Customs Commission, Alexandria, on August 11, 1933, and sentenced conjointly to a fine of L.E. 70.400 milliemes for the hashish and 650 milliemes for the opium and confiscation of the drugs seized.



The accused persons, being Italian subjects, were tried by the Italian Consular Courts, Alexandria, on August 24, 1933, and sentenced as follows :—

1. Orenzo MELE, 21 months and a fine of 1250 Lit. (15 months for drug trafficking and 6 months for assaulting the police on January 22, 1933).
  2. Amato DAMIANO ...
  3. Antonio DECEGLIE ...
  4. Vito RECHIA ...
  5. Cosmo CAPUTO ...
  6. Francesco MONGIELINO ...
- One year's imprisonment and a fine of 1000 Lit. each.

### SEIZURE OF 1·920 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 16, 1933, ex WARSHIP “YPRES,” FRENCH MARINE

#### Case of Marrgraff Emile and others

During the evening of October 16, 1933, when a Custom Guards Officer was on inspection around the dry dock where the French warship “YPRES” was lying, his attention was attracted by the unusual movements of some of the sailors and by the smell of hashish. Suspecting something he ordered that gate No. 42 should be closed and that all sailors going ashore would have to pass through gate No. 36 where he took post.

Towards 9 p.m. the following French subjects, members of crew, passed through gate No. 36 when the Custom Guards officer searched them and found a pantoufle of hashish in each of their shoes :—

- (1) MARRGRAFF EMILE, stoker.
- (2) GABRIEL ALI MOHAMED, sailor.
- (3) SALEH MOHAMED AMOUR, sailor.

The total quantity of hashish seized was 1·920 kilogrammes.

A P.V. was drawn up and the three accused were sent to the French Consulate.

Accused will be tried by Court Martial in France.



### **SEIZURE OF 6.150 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM IN A MOTOR-CAR ON SUEZ-CAIRO ROAD**

On February 5, 1933, the N.C.O. on duty at Cairo-Suez Road, reported to the Suez Police that he had held up taxi cab No. 7337, the property of Driver AHMED IBRAHIM ABDEL AAL, on its way from Suez to Cairo and, that on suspicion, he, in conjunction with the Frontiers Administration men, had searched it and found a quantity of opium.

Eight pieces of opium, apparently of Indian origin, were found in a leather trunk in possession of a certain GAD FARAG MOHAMED, local subject, who was in the motor-car.

Another piece was also seized in a handkerchief which was tied to his back, under his clothes.

Some of these pieces were wrapped in paper and some others wrapped in cloth but all of them were unmarked.

The man admitted that he had taken this opium the night before from a certain HUSSEIN SHAMMA, a well-known smuggler at Suez who had previously been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for smuggling hashish, in order to take it to Cairo on a commission of L.E. 6.500 mil-  
liemes.

The house of GAD was perquisitioned and a small piece of opium weighing 10 grs. 60 c.grs. was found.

The house of HUSSEIN SHAMMA was also perquisitioned but nothing of incriminating nature was found.

The total weight of the opium seized was 6.150 kilogrammes.

GAD FARAG MOHAMED and HUSSEIN SHAMMA were arrested and sent to the Parquet.

On February 8, 1933, the Customs Commission, Suez, sentenced GAD FARAG MOHAMED to a fine of L.E. 6.150 milliemes. On February 27, 1933, the Summary Native Court sentenced him to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, and this sentence was confirmed on appeal.

### **SEIZURE OF 7.655 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON APRIL 10, 1933 ex TANKER "PLEIDON"**

#### **Case of Yong Seng and others**

Upon secret information that a quantity of narcotic drugs was on board the tanker "PLEIDON," British Flag, O.C. Coastguards, Suez, in conjunction with the Local Custom Authorities made arrangements for the perquisition of the tanker. On April 10, a force of



Coastguards and Customs Departments searched the ship with the result that 7·655 kilogrammes of opium were seized in possession of :—

(1) YONG SENG, Fireman.

(2) LAM SOW, Cook.

(2) KWONG AH NGOH, sailor.

On May 22, 1933, the accused having no Capitulatory privileges, were sentenced by the Summary Native Court as follows :—

(1) YONG SENG—Two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

(2) LAM SOW—Six months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

(3) KWONG AH NGOH—Six months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

The result of Appeal trial which took place on June 28, 1933, was as follows :—

(1) One year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

(2) and (3) confirmation.

On July 3, 1933, the Customs Commission sentenced the three accused persons to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 8·700 milliemes.

## **SEIZURE OF 2 KILOS AND 195 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 2, 1933, ex S.S. "FELIX ROUSSEL"**

### **Case of Wang Ah Nee**

At Port Said, on July 2, 1933, information was received that a Chinaman, one of the crew of s.s. "FELIX ROUSSEL" was in possession of a quantity of opium.

The Port C.I.D. Officer, acting in accordance with instructions, notified the French Consul who immediately instructed his Secretary to board the ship, and a detachment of Port C.I.D. *i/c* of a senior officer also proceeded to s.s. "FELIX ROUSSEL" and seized a box containing 2 kilos and 195 grammes of opium in possession of the seaman WANG AH NEE, a Chinese.

A P.V. was drawn up in this case and the accused arrested pending trial.

WANG AH NEE was sentenced on July 24, 1933, by a Native Summary Court to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.



## **SEIZURE OF 987 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 19, 1933, ex S.S. "SARITA"**

### **Case of Lo Kwai, Chinese**

On April 19, 1933, an officer of the Port Said Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Branch received information that LO KWAI, Chinese, No. 1 Fireman of s.s. "SARITA," Norwegian Flag, which had arrived from Constanza on the 17th idem, had in his possession a quantity of opium. The officer sent a detective constable with the informer to ascertain the facts of the case.

As a result a police force in charge of the officer was detailed to be near the steamer so as to effect the arrest of the accused en-flagrant délit on a certain signal being given.

At 1.30 p.m. the signal was given and the police appeared and arrested the accused in possession of three packets containing 987 grammes of opium.

The steamship was searched but no more drugs were found.

LO KWAI, being subject of a non-capitulatory power, was handed over as a local subject to the Native Parquet together with the P.V. for disposal.

S.S. "SARITA" sailed for Constanza on April 20, 1933.

LO KWAI was sentenced on May 15, 1933, by the Summary Native Court to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. This sentence was confirmed on appeal.

## **SEIZURE OF 1-020 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON MAY 8, 1933**

### **Case of Mahmoud Soliman Lashine**

At 4 p.m. on May 8, 1933, when a Sea Patrol of Suez Police consisting of a sergeant, a corporal and a private were on duty at the port they saw an oil tanker, which was coming out of the Suez Canal, stop for lighting purposes. As the tanker stopped, they saw a bumboatman called MAHMOUD SOLIMAN LASHINE coming off the steamer and the sergeant in charge of the patrol stopped and searched him on suspicion as a well-known drug smuggler. The sergeant found under his clothes 1.020 kilogrammes of opium of ordinary quality with no brand.



The man put up a fight and attempted to throw the drug into the water but failed owing to prompt action by police and coastguards who hurried up to the spot.

The accused stated that he had found the drug on board the steamer and a délit P.V. No. 322, Suez, of 1933, was drawn up against him and sent with the accused and the drug to the Parquet for disposal. A copy of the P.V. was also sent to the local customs for necessary action.

The steamer in question was the "CABRELLA," belonging to the "WORMS" Company.

Eventually MAHMOUD SOLIMAN LASHINE was sentenced by Summary Court to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200 and by the Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 1.420 milliemes.

On August 14, 1933, the Court of Appeal confirmed this sentence.

### SEIZURE OF 6.468 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 30, 1933, ex S.S. "CONTE VERDE"

#### Case of Vito Peros, Italian

On December 13, 1932, an Officer of the Port Police, Port Said, reported to Port Said Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Branch that the Nostromo (donkey man) of the s.s. "CONTE VERDE" had offered for sale 5½ okes of hashish-pantouffles. The local merchant being a police "INFORMER" also notified the Bureau.

The Nostromo told the "INFORMER" that he could only deliver the goods at Suez as in Port Said there was too much risk of being caught. The "INFORMER" therefore arranged to effect the transaction on the return of the ship from the East and was given a "SIGNAL" by the Nostromo.

On January 29, 1933, the "INFORMER" accompanied by a detective from the Suez Canal Police was sent to Suez. They both boarded the s.s. "CONTE VERDE" on its arrival at Port Tewfik and agreed with the Nostromo that the parcel of goods was to be lowered in a launch at kilo 9 (Port Said). Accordingly, at 8 p.m. on January 30, 1933, the Officer i/c Port Said C.N.I.B. sent a private launch to kilo 9 to await the ship. In the launch were two constables from Suez Canal Police. As the ship passed, the parcel was lowered from a stern port hole on the starboard side and taken over by the two Constables who brought it to the C.N.I.B. officer at the Port Police Station at 9.30 p.m.



At about 10 p.m. accompanied by a Sub-Inspector of the Suez Canal Police, a representative from the Italian Consulate and a letter from the Consul, the officer *i/c* Port Said Narcotics Bureau boarded the "CONTE VERDE" and proceeded to the cabin of the Nostromo—VITO PEROS by name—with the Purser and a ship engineer. The cabin was searched and a pantoufle of hashish found between the spring mattress and the woodwork of the bunk. PEROS was arrested but up to 12.15 a.m., on January 31, 1933, the captain would not let the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Branch take over the accused until the Consul knew all the facts.

The detective therefore stayed on board the ship from Suez to Port Said and remained in the accused's cabin all the time, *i.e.* before the search.

At 1 p.m. the accused was brought ashore by a representative from the Italian Consulate and a Sub-Inspector from Suez Canal Police as by then the man had confessed and was destined, therefore, to be tried by the Italian Consular Court, Port Said.

On February 9, 1933, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced PEROS to a fine of L.E. 64-680 millimes.

On March 6, 1933, VITO PEROS was sentenced by the Italian Consular Court, Port Said, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 Gold Liras.

### **SEIZURE OF 11 KILOGRAMMES AND 915 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JULY 22, 1933**

A detective reported to the C.N.I.B. Branch, Port Said, that a consignment of hashish had arrived on a steamer flying the Egyptian flag. The steamer was berthed in Basin Cherif, opposite Navy House Quay.

From investigations made, it appeared that the trafficker while he was at the quay side aboard the ship had dropped the sacks over board to be picked up later and hidden in the lighters belonging to Navy House after which the Navy House personnel would arrange to smuggle the hashish into the town.

The agent further stated that several bags, in all some 200 kilos of hashish, had been dropped overboard but only one bag could be traced.

The bag in question was apparently a seaman's kit bag made of water-proof material.



As a result of this seizure the under-mentioned natives were arrested:

(1) RIZK EL BATOUT.

(2) MOHAMED EL ZIKI.

(3) KHALIL SOUKAR.

(4) HASSAN EL GUINDI.

(5) MAHMOUD ABOU ZEID.

(6) EL SAYED HILALI.

The under-mentioned accused were found guilty and sentenced by summary court as follows:—

(1) RIZK EL BATOUT—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

(2) MOHAMED EL ZIKI—one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

(3) KHALIL SOUKAR—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

### **SEIZURE OF 11·590 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT KANTARA EAST ON MAY 28, 1933**

#### **Case of Joseph Marie Bernard La Goueyte, French subject**

During the Customs examination of the luggage of Joseph Marie Bernard LA GOUYTE at Kantara East on May 28, 1933, 34 cakes of hashish (weighing 11·590 kilogrammes) were found in one of his trunks. He was handed over to the Frontier Districts Administration who drew up a Procès-verbal.

The accused being interrogated stated that he knew nothing whatever about the whole affair, but that a certain "DIMITRI" of Istanbul had handed the trunks over to him for delivery to "GEORGE" at the "KING" hotel, Cairo.

The next day LA GOUYTE arrived at Port Said where he was detained at the request of the French Consul.

This was LA GOUYTE's second journey to Egypt, as he had come to this Country, *via* Kantara, from Turkey on March 23, 1933.

On June 12, 1933, the accused was sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 115·600 milliemes.

He was also sentenced by the French Consular Court, Port Said, to a fine of about L.E. 5 and 6 months' imprisonment "avec sursis."



## SEIZURE OF 320 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 16, 1933, ex S.S. "CYPRUS"

### Case of Constantin Soulis

At Alexandria on March 16, 1933, when CONSTANTIN SOULIS, Greek subject, was disembarking from s.s. "CYPRUS," he was searched on suspicion by the Customs Guard and found in possession of 320 grammes of hashish hidden in double soled shoes.

A P.V. was drawn up in this case.

On June 23, 1933, the accused was tried by the Greek Consular Court and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas and on the 26th idem he was fined L.E. 3-200 milliemes by Alexandria Customs Commission.

### LAMBROS YANNICOS GANG

During the month of October 1932 it came to the knowledge of the C.N.I.B. that GEORGE MACRIS (since deceased) of Cairo and THALIS MAVROYENNIS of Istanbul, members of the MACRIS-HADJIOANNOU gang (see Report of 1931) were preparing to run a further consignment of hashish from Turkey to Egypt. The drugs were to be packed in boxes lined with tin and despatched together with a similar number of boxes containing caramels. It was further known that two persons had been sent to Istanbul by MACRIS to keep in touch with THALIS until such time as the consignments should be shipped and to return here with the bills of lading.

On November 17, 1932, a Scandinavian of Istanbul was arrested in Alexandria in possession of one kilogramme of heroin. Owing to the absence of legislation the Scandinavian could not be dealt with by his national law but was bound by promise to his Minister in Cairo to give the C.N.I.B. every assistance in his power. His arrest was kept secret and the heads of his organisation in Istanbul were communicated with in the secret code found amongst his papers. Thus they were led to believe that his mission had been successful. A further 30 kilos of hashish were landed from the s.s. "VIENNA" and passed to the consignees who were arrested in possession (December 3, 1932).

Following these transactions the Scandinavian returned to Istanbul with instructions to get into touch through the heads of his gang with THALIS MAVROYENNIS, HRANT BEZAZ and ARAM TCHLINGERIAN with a view to finding out how far the THALIS-MACRIS business had progressed.





(A) تركيبة مطبخ بنيت خصيصا لتخوة مخدرات

(8) Imitation cooking range built to conceal drugs.

(8) Une fictive rangée de fourneaux pour y dissimuler les drogues.



From communications received from Istanbul from the Scandinavian it appeared that all was going as was hoped, he and his associates having got into touch with THALIS and a certain YANNI PATEROS. (The latter was expelled from Egypt in 1932).

On January 18th a wire was received from the Scandinavian that 50 kilos of hashish and 20 of opium had been delivered on board the s.s. "TEVERE" and that he was travelling on the same vessel. On arrival at Alexandria he reported that apart from the drugs already mentioned in the telegram 2 kilos of heroin had also been put on board in charge of an Armenian, who had disembarked at Piraeus with one kilo of the heroin for delivery to a certain D. VOUTSINAS (expelled from Egypt in 1932). The second kilo of heroin was to be landed with the hashish and opium in Alexandria. He further reported that he had received instructions from THALIS MAVROYENNIS to call at the Bazar Lyonnais in the Boulevard Saad Zaghlul, Alexandria, and to ask for a Mr. CLITON. They finally met on Friday January 27th and at the pastry shop once owned by YANNI PATEROS, the Scandinavian was introduced to one GEORGE who posed as the brother of CLITON and later to a third person, LAMBROS. At this meeting CLITON the Greek (CLITON BARLAS of the Fayûm) revealed his identity and from the description of the other two there was no doubt that they were LAMBROS YANNICOS and his nephew GEORGE YANNICOS, two of the most formidable traffickers of this country. At this meeting LAMBROS paid L.E. 200 as an advance on the drugs which had already been safely received from ROMANO DODITZ, steward of the s.s. "TEVERE." The first delivery of 30 kilos of hashish was arranged for February 10. It was also learned that CLITON BARLAS himself had only just returned from Istanbul where he had been acting as GEORGE MACRIS' representative.

On February 9, the captain of the s.s. "ROMANIA" of the Service Maritime Roumain reported to the Bureau that he had on board 18 cases of caramels shipped from Istanbul for Alexandria and which he suspected of containing drugs. As these were consigned "To Order" the Alexandria Customs were asked to inform the Bureau immediately should anyone commence clearing formalities. These cases were marked M.P. I-9 and M.B. II-19.

On February 10 at 9 p.m. the Scandinavian was given a motor car bearing the Cairo No. 16770, the property of GEORGE YANNICOS in which he was requested to stow the 30 kilos of hashish and to hand back the car on the Corniche Road where GEORGE would await him.

It was decided to take no action but to watch the movements of the gang, unless an opportunity should present itself of arresting them altogether.

When handing back the car only GEORGE YANNICOS and CLITON BARLAS were present and GEORGE took over the car and drove away



leaving BARLAS to accompany the Scandinavian to where LAMBROS YANNICOS was waiting. At this meeting LAMBROS paid a further L.E. 900 and it was agreed that the Scandinavian should return to Istanbul and arrange with BEZAZ and PATEROS for regular supplies.

The following morning car No. 16770 Cairo, driven by GEORGE YANNICOS passed the Municipal barrier en route for Cairo. Travellers cheques on Thos. Cook were purchased in order to leave a record of the money paid by LAMBROS, and the Scandinavian returned to Istanbul. On February 25th, in a letter received from Istanbul, he informed the Bureau that he had met PATEROS who had discussed the possibility of despatching 500-1000 kilos of hashish to Suez. A consignment of 100 kilos was in any case to be put on board the s.s. "GANGE" on receipt of a telegram to be despatched on his return to Alexandria by LAMBROS YANNICOS.

On March 3rd the man returned from Istanbul and met BARLAS and LAMBROS YANNICOS on 11th when it was arranged to receive the balance of the drugs landed from the s.s. "TEVERE" the following day and to despatch the wire to YANNI PATEROS confirming the shipment of the 100 kilos to be sent on the s.s. "GANGE."

The Scandinavian reported that he would be given a motor-car as on February 10th and that LAMBROS, BARLAS and the owner of the car would await him on the Corniche Road at about 9.30 p.m.

This was carried out and their arrest was effected just as they were attempting to drive off in the car with the drugs hidden under the floor mat. The owner of the car was a certain SAVINOS GIANUZZI well-known as the transporter of drugs between Alexandria and Cairo for the MOHAMED NAFE' gang (see Report of 1932).

CLITON BARLAS confessed to the part played by him in the GEORGE MACRIS-THALIS MAVROYENNIS business. The 18 cases of caramels, discharged from s.s. "ROMANIA," were identical in marking with the consignment prepared by THALIS. On examination, the cases M.P. were found to contain 277 kilos of hashish and 23 kilos of opium. The remainder contained caramels. MACRIS had borrowed L.E. 200 from LAMBRO YANNICOS to help finance the purchase and despatch. On the death of MACRIS, BARLAS had asked LAMBROS what was to become of the cases. It would appear that THALIS had already made arrangements for passing them through the Customs with MICHEL MELAXOS, who at about this date was due to be discharged from prison (for MELAXOS see MACRIS-HADJIOANNOU affair, Report 1931). LAMBROS YANNICOS, it would appear, was also awaiting the discharge of MELAXOS.

Following upon the arrest of GEORGE YANNICOS, his hotel in Sharia Clot Bey was perquisitioned and among the effects of one of the servants was found a receipt in the name of YANNICOS for the



rent of a flat at Sharia Bustan el Maksi, this flat was in due course opened up and found to consist of three rooms and a kitchen.

In the kitchen was found a sort of cooking range made of cement and covered with maroon-coloured tiles and having upon it at the time of the raid some empty bottles, cooking utensils, primus stove, etc. The construction appeared to be quite solid, the cement between the tiles being old, etc., one of the investigators not quite satisfied however with its apparently innocent appearance took a small chisel and began to tap each tile carefully, when suddenly he detected a slightly hollow sound, whereupon the tiles were broken up and underneath was revealed a square tin cover with a handle, which, when removed, gave access to a large well-constructed zinc-lined hiding place. A similar place existing at the other end of the range. Both cachés, capable of holding a large quantity of drugs, were empty.

This discovery led to a minute search of the whole premises and between the wall of the kitchen and the outer passage another hiding place was discovered. Here the bricks had been taken out of the wall to the height of about a metre and a large wooden box containing two shelves inserted in their place, the outside of the box being covered with zinc to keep out the damp, the whole being bricked in and cemented again; further, as the whole house was wainscotted, the latter had also been replaced making detection practically impossible.

Upon one of the shelves of this secret cupboard were found two thick packets carefully wrapped up in oil cloth, these when opened proved, to the amazement of the searchers, to contain not heroin but documents, page upon page of closely written names and figures in Greek.

No time was lost in translating this find but alas the translation when completed gave no clue to the real meaning of the contents, consisting as it did of unintelligible words and figures such as MALAKO 100, etc. Here was an impasse, for, naturally, it was no use asking the accused to supply the key to what was in reality their own cypher!

A solution to the difficulty was found when an ex-employé of LAMBROS YANNICOS, who had been badly treated by this latter, was brought forward. He, it turned out, had been the actual man entrusted by LAMBROS with the writing up of the daily drug transactions, the papers seized having actually been written by him in a code known only to himself, LAMBROS and GEORGE YANNICOS.

The result of the decoding of these papers was truly amazing, showing as they did, drug transactions on a colossal scale extending over a long period. The names of the clients found in the lists came from every province in Egypt and immediate steps were taken to open a fresh case against these, with the result that 16 Egyptians and 45 Europeans stand accused.



It may be truly stated that LAMBROS YANNICOS held practically the monopoly for the distribution of drugs in the interior. It was only due to the fact that the shortage of supply, caused by the imprisonment of MOHAMED NAFE', MUSTAFA AHMED HASSAN EL GUERETLY and their gangs, forced him to deal with new and untried elements which brought his activities to a somewhat belated end.

LAMBROS YANNICOS was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Greek Court at Alexandria, which sentence was upheld by the Court of Appeal in Athens: GEORGE YANNICOS, his manager, being acquitted, whilst SAVINOS GIANUZZI was sentenced to 12½ months' imprisonment and CLISTHENIS BARLAS to 4 months' imprisonment.

A feature of the trial of the native members of this gang by the Alexandria Special Narcotics Court, and one which deserves special mention in this Report was the extremely able conduct of the case for the prosecution by Maître Riad Rizkalla, Substitut du Parquet.

In the course of his opening speech which was remarkable for its comprehensive exposure of the activities of the gang, Maître Rizkalla traced the career of LAMBROS YANNIKOS from the time of his arrival in Egypt some 20 years ago up to the time of his arrest and the sensational discovery in one of his various hiding places of a collection of ledgers and account books. "This treasure," as Maître Riad Rizkalla called it, revealed the names of more than 150 persons who had dealt with LAMBROS in hashish, opium and heroin to a total of several tons. Between April 1929 and October 1931 the books showed that hashish and opium had been sold by LAMBROS to a total value of L.E. 100,000 and heroin to a total value of L.E. 112,000.

"This Lambros," said Maître Rizkalla, "is the person who was so vigorously defended by his lawyer when he appeared before the Greek Consular Court that some of the latter's observations subsequently formed the subject of an apology both to the Egyptian Government and to the public.

"Remember the pure air of the Acropolis" implored LAMBROS' lawyer in an impassioned appeal to the Greek Tribunal "and do not splash in the muddy water of the Nile."

The Egyptian Customs Commission appears, however, to have been uninfluenced either by considerations of air or water for when LAMBROS' case came before them they sentenced him to a fine of L.E. 41,000.

This is believed to be the biggest fine ever inflicted on a single individual since the Egyptian Customs Commission was inaugurated.

It is also probably the biggest individual fine ever inflicted by any Customs Commission anywhere.

As regards the Egyptian associates and confederates of LAMBROS YANNIKOS, many of whose names appeared in the ledgers, steps were immediately taken to round these people up, with the result that 16 stood their trial at Alexandria.



Of the 16, 15 were sentenced and one acquitted. Four domiciled in Istanbul, from whence they conducted their illicit activities, were sentenced in default. Of the remainder, two deserve special mention, the first HASSAN MOHAMED SAKR. This man was one of the most notorious of Cairo traffickers. Beginning life as a sweeper-up in a cigarette shop, he was able in the short space of 5 years to amass a considerable fortune, sufficient in fact to enable him to own two flats and construct a new building at an approximate cost of L.E. 26,000, all from dope. An associate of the celebrated LAMBROS and sometime partner of HUSSEIN SHAABAN, he had been implicated in many cases but always managed to avoid conviction. It may be remarked that he always took care to engage most expensive counsel for his defence. SAKR if not a particularly clever, was certainly a cunning and dangerous trafficker whose removal from society will be a good thing for Cairo.

The second, HUSSEIN EL GERETLY of Alexandria, was one of the most romantic figures in the trafficking world, a second NAFE\* in fact commencing his smuggling activities in 1880, he was deported by Kitchener on account of his proclivities as an arms smuggler during the Tripolitan War after which he returned to Egypt. During the Great War he was deported to Malta but, later repatriated, he worked on behalf of the British Intelligence Service. During the last few years his fortunes however suffered an eclipse, culminating in the seizure by the Egyptian Government of his smuggling ship the s.s. "DALDOUL."

The sentences in the case were as follows :—

	YEARS	IMPT.	FINES	L.E.
HASSAN MOHAMED SAKR ... ..	5	and	1,000	
HUSSEIN SHAABAN ... ..	5	"	1,000	
HUSSEIN MURAD EL GERETLY ... ..	5	"	1,000	
KHALIL SHEHATA EL BEHEIRI ... ..	5	"	1,000	
MOHAMED ALY SALEH EL AZAB... ..	5	"	1,000	
AHMED IBRAHIM EL MAGHRABY... ..	5	"	1,000	
ABDEL AZIZ IBRAHIM EL MAGHRABY... ..	5	"	1,000	
IHRAN SHLIRIGIAN ... ..	5	in default	1,000	
JACK NAMIR ... ..	5	"	1,000	
HRANT BEZAR ... ..	5	"	1,000	
AGOP TCHIZIAN ... ..	5	"	1,000	
HAMMAM MAHMOUD HUSSEIN ... ..	3	"	600	
RAMADAN ABDEL WAHED ... ..	2	"	400	
IBRAHIM GADALLA ... ..	acquitted.			
MUSTAFA AHMED MOHD. HAMID HASSAN EL ZAAFARANI, acquitted				
but re-arrested in SAWI case.				
SAYED MOHAMED AWAD SOUROUR, sentence postponed.				



# TRANSLATION OF FACING PHOTOGRAPH

SARIKAS—AHMED EL SAWI

			<i>From Book ...</i>	21,900					
January	3	...	3 Papa	3,000	January	3	...	By Cash	6,000
"	3	...	2 Gramme	2,800	"	7	...	"	7,500
"	9	...	3 Papas	3,000	"	11	...	"	8,500
"	9	...	2 Gramme	2,800	"	14	...	"	6,000
"	9	...	100 L.	1,250	"	17	...	"	8,000
"	11	...	2 Papas	2,000	"	20	...	"	8,000
"	11	...	2 Gramme	2,800	"	25	...	"	9,000
"	11	...	2 Pol...	3,200	"	31	...	"	10,000
"	12	...	Cash	100					
"	14	...	3 Papas	3,000					63,000
"	14	...	2 Grammata	2,800	February	5	...	"	12,000
"	17	...	4 Papa	4,000	"	10	...	"	10,000
"	17	...	2 Pol...	3,200	"	14	...	"	10,500
"	17	...	150 L.	1,875					
"	20	...	4 Papas	4,000					95,500
"	20	...	2 Gramme	2,800	"	17	...	"	6,500
"	20	...	1 Pol...	1,600					
"	26	...	5 Papas	5,000					102,000
"	26	...	3 Pol	4,800	"	23	...	"	9,000
"	31	...	5 Papas	5,000	"	24	...	"	2,200
"	31	...	3 Pol...	4,800					
February	2	...	2 gramme...	2,800					
"	5	...	5 Papa	5,000					
"	5	...	2 Gramme	2,800					
"	5	...	3 Pol...	4,800					
"	10	...	4 Pol...	6,400					
"	10	...	3 Papa	3,000					
"	14	...	4 Pol...	6,400					
"	14	...	4 Papa	4,000					
				120,925					
"	17	...	4 Pol...	6,400					
"	17	...	4 Papa	4,000					
				131,325				P 64...	113,200

## DECODE

The words used in the above account are code words and mean as follows :—

- Papa .... = A Priest.—A brand of hashish with the figure of a priest stamped thereon.
- Gramme. .... = A letter (of the alphabet), a brand of hashish bearing the stamp of a letter.
- L. .... = (Gr. Lephkon) White powder, *i.e.* heroin.
- Pol. .... = (Gr. Politikon), *i.e.* Stambouli hashish.

The figures represent Piastres and show a total of L.E. 1,313.25 for the period given.









(٦-٥) كنفه بلدى ذات يد مجوفة لتخبئة مواد مخدرة  
 (5 & 6) Native Kanaka with hollow handle for concealing drug.  
 (5 & 6) Cafetière indigène au manche évidé pour y cacher la drogue.



## CHAPTER II

### Cases in the interior of the country

OPIUM SEIZED IN A HANDLE OF A COFFEE-POT—SEIZURE OF HASHISH AT EL SAFF MARKAZ (CASE OF BAYUMI DARWISH AND HIS GANG)—CASE OF EMILE HABIB KHOURY—SEIZURE AT PORT SAID OF 1.400 KILOG. OF OPIUM DISSIMULATED IN A CARPENTER'S PLANE—THE GABBARY SYRIAN GANG—RE HYOSCYAMUS (SAKARAN) AND TOBACCO MIXTURE SMOKED BY VILLAGERS AT SHEBIN EL KOM—SALE OF AMPOULES OF MORPHINE AND ATROPINE—PROVINCIAL INSPECTIONS.

#### OPIUM SEIZED IN A HANDLE OF A COFFEE-POT

A certain KHALIL AWAD who is a cafétier of Zagazig town was a notorious opium trafficker, but the Police had so far failed to catch him en-flagrant délit owing to his being always very cautious and to his hiding places being very difficult to discover.

About June 10, 1933, information was received by the C.I.D. Officer of Zagazig Police to the effect that a certain MOHAMED EL TOUKHI was bringing a quantity of opium to KHALIL AWAD and that he was going to hide it in the handle of a coffee-pot until opportunity should occur to distribute to his clients. The C.I.D. Officer having made the necessary arrangements for perquisitioning the coffee-shop, raided it with the result that he found a quantity of opium weighing 4.5 grammes in the handle of a coffee-pot as prophesied.

#### SEIZURE OF HASHISH AT EL-SAFF MARKAZ ON NOVEMBER 27, 1932

##### Case of Bayoumi Darwish and his Gang

Two of the C.N.I.B. confidants got into touch with a certain HAG BAYOUMI DARWISH of Ghammaza el Soghra, El Saff Markaz. This man offered to sell any quantity of hashish up to L.E. 3,000 owing to the fact that he was, so he said, in direct contact with the chief Arabs who bring the stuff across the Eastern desert from Suez. A deal was then arranged.

The district Authorities having been informed that a force from the C.N.I.B. would be operating at El Saff, a force in charge of an officer from the C.N.I.B. went on November 26, 1932, to Ghammaza where they waited from 4 p.m. until 8.30 p.m. when they were



told that the transaction was to come off next morning, ten okes being the quantity agreed upon at a price of L.E. 26 the oke. One of the two confidants remained the night at Bayoumi's house.

The next day the force was in position at noon on the El Saff road. The traffickers had arranged with the C.N.I.B.'s two confidants to take the private taxi of one HAG ABBAS ABU TAHER from Helwan—this man being their regular carrier—and the stuff was to be delivered at the car outside a small café at El Akhsas and close to the Police Outpost, the car then to proceed down the road and the payment of the L.E. 260 and taking over of the goods to take place in the car. It was arranged that at this moment one of the confidants should give the force a signal by dropping his "emma" (turban). The affair worked according to plan, the traffickers car pulling up to retrieve the lost "emma" and being immediately surrounded.

The car contained four persons (apart from confidant):—

BAYOUMI DARWISH.

MAHMOUD HASSAN ABU MORAD.

HEFNI GAD EL MOULA SELIM.

ABBAS ABU TAHER, the driver.

The hashish, two large cakes, was on the floor of the car.

The force seized the drug and conducted the traffickers to the Police Outpost.

The whole force accompanied by the officer *i/c* the Police Outpost proceeded at once to Ghammaza where they perquisitioned the house of BAYOUMI DARWISH finding there a "goza" with hashish in it and many documents, one letter in particular from Zagazig actually mentioning the word "Mokhaderat" (narcotics).

The force next proceeded to El Saff where they met the Mamour and perquisitioned the house of MAHMOUD HASSAN ABU MORAD.

The reason that 1 oke only was seized was because the traffickers were doubtful as to whether the C.N.I.B. confidants had sufficient money to pay for the 10 okes ordered and wished to make this a trial sale.

On March 27, 1933, at the El Saff Court the following sentences were passed on the accused:—

BAYOUMI DARWISH—5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 by default.

HEFNI GAD EL MOULA SELIM—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

MAHMOUD HASSAN ABU MORAD—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

ABBAS ABU TAHER—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

(5 & 6) Cafetière indigène au manche évidé pour y cacher la drogue.





(٧) فارة بنجار مجوفة لتخفية مواد مخدرة  
 (7) Carpenter's plane hollowed to conceal drug.  
 (7) Rabot évidé pour y dissimuler la drogue.



### CASE OF EMILE HABIB KHOURI

EMILE HABIB KHOURI referred to in pages 59-61 of 1932 report was tried on April 25, 1933, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.

His Greek accomplices were tried by the Greek Consular Court on November 24, 1932, and sentenced as follows:—

NICOLAS BLESSAS—4 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas.

ALEXANDRE PETRIDIS—1½ months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas.

### SEIZURE AT PORT SAID OF 1·400 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM HIDDEN IN A CARPENTER'S PLANE

On January 9, 1933, an Egyptian was arrested at the railway station, Port Said, with a basket of carpenter's tools, by a Corporal of the Coastguards Administration.

The tools were examined and a quantity of 1·400 kilogrammes of opium was found hidden in a jack plane: suspicion was drawn to the plane owing to its superior make and the fact that the rest of the tools were in the normal delapidated condition.

The case was referred to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Branch, Port Said, with the result that the following arrests were made:

(1) EL SAYED AWAD EL KADASH—arrested at the railway station in possession of the plane and the drugs mentioned above.

(2) ABDOU EL SAYED EL KADASH (known as ABDOU EL MOR) of Port Said.

(3) MOHAMMED HAGOUG of Port Saïd.

(4) AWAD EL SAYED EL KADASH of Mansûra.

No. 2 is a well-known local trafficker who has previous convictions and has caused a lot of trouble to the police.

No. 4 is the brother of No. 2 and father of No. 1. He was arrested at the request of Port Said Branch and when his house was searched at Bandar Mansûra a quantity of opium was found.

EL SAYED AWAD EL KADASH was sentenced by the Customs Commission on January 16, 1933, to a fine of L.E. 1·040 milliemes and by the Summary Native Court on March 27, 1933, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The other three accused persons were acquitted by both the Customs Commission and the Summary Native Court.

Sentence was confirmed on appeal.



### THE "EL SAWI" BAND

The arrest and conviction of the notorious EL SAWI band may be considered of almost equal importance with that of the famous Mohamed Mustafa Nafe.

Members of the organisation stood their trial, of whom 23 were sentenced on April 4, 1934, by Judge Mohamed Sadek El Kouli, to the following sentences :—

	YEARS IMPT.	FINES L.E.
Mahmoud Aly Hassan El Sawi...	5	and 1,000
Mustafa Hassan El Hawari ...	3	„ 600
Mohamed Aly El Khazindar ...	5	„ 1,000
Ahmed Ahmed El Sawi ...	5	„ 1,000
Mohamed Mohamed Tag El Din ...	4	„ 800
Soliman Ahmed Soliman ...	4	„ 800
Hassan Mohamed Daoud ...	4	„ 800
Abdalla Mohamed Zeidan ...	5	„ 1,000
Mustafa Ahmed Mohd. Hamid Hassan El Zafarani	3	„ 600
Mohamed Mahmoud Abdalla ...	3	„ 600
Mohamed Ahmed Bekhit El Mourshidi ...	Acquitted.	
Hussein Hassan El Ghalames ...	3	and 600
Eissa Mohamed El Naggari ...	2	„ 400
Fouad Osman El Haridi ...	3	„ 600
Ismail Ahmed Abou Shadi ...	3	„ 600
Negm El Din Farag Hussein ...	3	„ 600
Ahmed Mohamed Abdel Gawad...	1½	„ 300
Mohamed Hussein Haliga ...	1½	„ 300
Yanni Mitri Hanna ...	1½	„ 300
Moursi Aly El Guindi ...	2	„ 400
Aly Mohamed El Dib ...	Acquitted.	
Abou Serei Ahmed Shaikhoun ...	3	and 600
Ahmed Shaikhoun Ahmed ...	Acquitted.	
Nashed Bassilios ...	„	
Mohamed Abdalla Mohamed ...	3	and 600
Sayed Ibrahim Mohamed ...	Acquitted.	
Salama Hamdan Selim ...	„	
Mohamed Mahmoud Mustafa El Hakim ...	5	and 1,000
Kamel Abdel Rahman Fetouh ...	Acquitted.	
Aly Aly El Sawi ...	5	and 1,000

The organisation was known to the Bureau as the EL SAWI gang, having at its head MAHMOUD ALY EL SAWI, who, with other members



of the same family formed a colony at El-Sadat El Wafaiya, a lonely spot under the shadow of the Mokattam Hills on the outskirts of Cairo ; in this spot, strategically perfect for smuggling purposes, the whole family dwelt and it is noteworthy that none but the Sawi family were allowed to live there, for, should one of the members marry outside the circle, he or she was immediately compelled to live elsewhere. By this means the band ensured that the secrets of the organisation remained within the closely-guarded community ; little wonder therefore that the numerous attempts on the part of the Authorities to smash this vicious combination failed.

The family actually first came under observation of the Police many years ago, when many members of the family were implicated in arms and drug smuggling ; at that time the latter offence merely meant a few weeks imprisonment and a nominal fine, when, however, the Law was amended in 1928, the Sawis became very cautious and, as we have said, even concerted efforts on a large scale failed to put a period to their activities.

In September 1932 the C.N.I.B. received certain information which enabled it to penetrate to the very heart of the organisation, with the result that for the next four months, every move of the various members of the band was known and duly noted. When it became evident that the time to strike had come, a sudden descent was made upon the headquarters of the gang, which was a café situated in Sharia Mohamed Aly and on December 19, 1932, Mahmoud El Sawi and five of his lieutenants were arrested there.

The arrest of the head of the organisation was immediately followed by a thorough search of his stronghold in the hills and in his own house a clever hiding place was discovered, in which was found a fully loaded automatic pistol, his passport and some papers ; the houses of his numerous relatives were also searched and various documents found. The next link in the chain was the finding of a secret flat which Sawi had been in the habit of using and in this was seized the bulk of his correspondence, and, equally important, the finding of a sole cut out of cardboard, which, from the heavy indelible pencil marks round its edges, showed that it had obviously been used as a pattern for the cutting out of the cloth which is used when hashish is made into pantoufle form.

Many arrests quickly followed and it was not long before two members of the band, realising that the game was up, made a full confession. One of the two it appeared had acted as a storekeeper for El Sawi in Cairo, for, in the courtyard of his house (the latter be it noted screened on all sides from prying eyes) was found buried in the ground at a depth of about half a metre, a wooden box which, in turn, was protected by an outer shell of zinc, to guard the contents from damp, and in this box, when opened, was found  $13\frac{1}{2}$  kilos of



Hashish. Further investigation showed that a previous hiding place had existed in a store room, the floor of which had been specially concreted, one corner however having been made into a well about a metre and a half deep, the whole covered with a stone slab.

The accuracy of the information which had been so painstakingly gathered by the Bureau concerning the band, was startlingly confirmed by the results of the various perquisitions and arrests which had been ordered to be carried out at Akhmim, Minia, Ismailia, Sennouris and Matai, for in every case, clients of the gang were seized with drugs in their possession.

Apart from Mahmoud El Sawi the head of the organisation, there were other personalities scarcely less important; an account of the activities of the band would not be complete therefore, without at least a passing mention of their various roles.

Of these, a certain Mustafa Hassan El Hawari, filled an important one. Unfortunately Hawari was a Yuzbashi of the Egyptian Army in charge of the Signal School at Abbassia Barracks, and he it was that Sawi used principally to aid in the transporting of drugs by car, when the protection afforded by a uniform would be invaluable, indeed it was a part of Sawi's scheme to utilise, whenever possible, the services of Government officials and Hawari was not the first one who had so aided him, always however he it noted, with a full knowledge of what they were engaged in.

Hawari's intimate connection with the organisation was very clearly brought out at the trial, more particularly in his relations with a certain Mohamed Aly el Khazindar an opium dealer, of whom more anon. Hawari following in the footsteps of El Sawi, was also the owner of a secret flat and it was from this flat that he himself assisted on one occasion, to remove the 13½ kilos of hashish found later in the possession of Hassan Daoud. The trial further brought out that this Officer's association with the smuggling fraternity was not just of recent date, he having been suspect as far back as 1927 when stationed at Alexandria.

Another important member of the band was a certain Mohamed Aly El Khazindar, a cunning and dangerous trafficker. This man in close association with Mahmoud El Sawi, was by trade a licensed opium dealer, this means that he had a permit to have in his possession a certain quantity of opium and to deal in same, the quantity allowed to him being 134 kilos. Upon his arrest, the office that he occupied at Alexandria was duly perquisitioned and 7 cases of opium found, the weight of which was 109 kilos, the boxes bore the seal of the Public Health Department, showing that they had been inspected by that Department. Khazindar's books showed that his returns had been sent in regularly up to 1932, but in this latter year, the Public Health Department had made many applications for his



monthly return of stocks held, but in vain. Shortly after Khazindar's arrest, the Bureau learned something which made it give immediate instructions for the seized opium to be sent down to Cairo where it was examined by the Medico-Legal Department, when it was found that out of the 7 boxes, only one contained any opium at all and that, only some three kilos of very poor quality; the contents of the remaining boxes, being merely a mixture of various resinous compounds which appeared to have been washed over with a weak solution of tincture of opium, in order to give the contents the right smell. Where then were the 131 kilos of actual opium which Khazindar was supposed to have in stock? undoubtedly sold illicitly. Another and equally serious aspect of this case, was that it was undoubtedly Khazindar's intention to perpetrate a swindle on the Government, whereby, had the Police accepted this pseudo opium as the genuine article, Khazindar would on release have claimed his 134 kilos, to which he was justly entitled as a dealer; the Police being bound by Law to hand him back his property, Khazindar would have promptly turned round and said that this was not the Opium which the Police had seized in the first place, but some product which the latter themselves had substituted, and he would then have claimed the value of the missing opium, in this case some L.E. 4,000, fortunately the scheme was discovered in time. Khazindar, not expecting that his ruse would be discovered, made the impudent defence at his trial, that the Police had substituted the rubbish found in the boxes while the stuff was under lock and key in the special store at the Alexandria Governorate.

Lastly there was Ahmed Ahmed el Sawi the brother of Mahmoud. When this man was arrested, the only tangible evidence against him was the finding in his house of a small piece of paper showing amounts which could only indicate drugs. Thanks however to the secret ledgers of Lambros Yannikos mentioned elsewhere in this report, it was proved that Ahmed's dealings with the former amounted to some L.E. 12,500 for hashish and L.E. 350 for heroin in two years.

Thus ends one of the most important and, in point of numbers, the biggest drug trial ever heard in Cairo, it only remains to say that the Prosecution was ably conducted by Maître Mohamed Kamal El Labban who handled the intricacies of the big case with great skill.

### THE APPEAL OF MOHAMED MUSTAFA NAFE

This case, one of the most important since the inception of the Bureau, was fully dealt with in the 1932 report but the Appeal of Nafe and his associates against the 5 year sentences passed upon them by the Court of First Instance, and also the appeal of the Parquet against those acquitted was, however only heard in March of this year.



In the Appeal as in the previous trial Nafe, through his lawyers, fought every inch of the ground, beginning his campaign by objecting to the Judge Rapporteur on the basis that the judge revealed his opinion in favour of the prosecution, his recusation was considered by a special Tribunal who over-ruled it and fined Nafe L.E. 50 into the bargain. Not content Nafe laid an appeal against that judgment but the latter was confirmed by the High Court of Appeal.

Two of the accused persons died since sentence was passed by the Court of First Instance.

The hearing of the original appeal then proceeded in respect of the other accused and when final judgment was delivered the sentence of 5 years and a fine of L.E. 1,000 imposed by the Lower Court were upheld. In addition some other persons, who had been previously acquitted, were found to be guilty and the sentences with regard to all are now as follows:—

	Court of First Instance	Court of Appeal
Aly Awad El Etti ... ..	Died.	
Hassan El Embabi ... ..		
Mohamed Mustafa Nafé ... ..	5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 each.	Confirmation.
Mohamed Ahmed Abu El Fadl		
Hanafy Mahmoud Meliss ... ..		
Tarifi Ouda ... ..		
Ahmed Amer El Komi ... ..	Acquittance.	3 years' imprisonment with H.L., a fine of L.E. 600 and forfeit- ing the right of practising his pro- fession as weigher for 3 years commen- cing from the date on which he under- goes his term of im- prisonment.
Mustafa Mahmoud Meliss ... ..		
Mohamed El Sayed El Ossami	Acquittance.	3 years' imprisonment with H.L. and a fine of L.E. 600.
Mohamed Bastawi Ali ... ..		
Hussein Saad El Abd ... ..	Acquittance.	5 years' imprisonment with H.L. and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
Saad El Abd ... ..		
Saleh Khalil Ibrahim (Nafe's servant-perjurer) ... ..	One month's imprison- ment.	4 months' imprison- ment with H.L.



Saad El Abd, it may be mentioned, was in charge of the transportation by sea and land of drugs from the suburbs of Alexandria having his headquarters at Maamura where he acted for his chief Ali El Etti (since dead). Saad's son Hussein assisted his father and made many trips to Syria to arrange drug transactions.

Mustafa Mahmoud Meliss was the agent at Alexandria for his brother Hanafi Mahmoud Meliss who, residing in Syria, arranged the major transactions for the Nafe organisation until his extradition and sentence.

Mohamed Bastawi Ali and Mohamed Sayed El Ossami were both carriers and distributors for the Nafe-Lambros Yannicos gangs.

The above quoted judgments having been pronounced, the President of the Court of Appeal ordered that the following should be inserted in the P.V. :—

“The Court, having dealt with this case, wished to record its high appreciation of the great energy displayed by the Investigator, Maître Riad Rizkalla, First Substitute of Cairo Parquet, who handled the intricacies of this case and ably conducted the prosecution. It also commends upon the lawyers for the efforts they made in properly conducting the defence.”



# THE GABBARI SYRIAN GANG

WITH REFERENCE TO THE GABBARI SYRIAN GANG MENTIONED IN PAGES 74-78 OF 1932 REPORT, THE FOLLOWING ARE THE JUDGMENTS PASSED AGAINST THIS GANG:—

NAMES	Sentences by Court of 1st Instance	Sentences by Court of Appeal
Abdel Rahman Abdel Sayed ...	5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine ...	Confirmed.
Ali Mohamed el Shami, alias Kamar	5 " " " " 1,000 " ...	
Siam Ali Siam ...	5 " " " " 1,000 " ...	
Ahmed El Sayed ...	5 " " " " 1,000 " ...	
Mostafa Ramzi Ferahoglu...	5 " " " " 1,000 " ...	
Hamed Ali El Moghli ...	5 " " " " 1,000 " ...	
Hafez Salem Shehab el Dine, alias Hafez el Nokali ...	4 " " " " 800 " ...	
Abdel Al Hassan ...	3 " " " " 600 " ...	
Abdel Naim Abdel Mawgoud ...	3 " " " " 600 " ...	
Ahmed Mohamed Bayoumi, alias Terbas ...	1 " " " " 300 " ...	
Mohamed Abdalla el Nekeili, alias Dindash ...	1 " " " " 300 " ...	2 years and L.E. 400 fine.
Ibrahim Ali El Wakil ...	1 " " " " 300 " ...	2 " " L.E. 400 "
Hassan Morsi Abdalla, alias El Torabi	1 month's imprisonment (for bribery)	3 " " L.E. 600 "
Ahmed Mohamed El Hatib...	Fined L.E. 3 (for bribery) ...	Confirmed.
Ibrahim Mohamed El Dib, alias El Fallah ...	1 year's imprisonment (for perjury) ...	No appeal was made.
Sayed Abdel Rahman...	5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine (by default)	Confirmed.
Abu Dahab Abdel Al...	3 years' " " " 600 " (by default)	No appeal was made.
Rustom Ibrahim El Helw...	5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine (by default) ...	No appeal was made.
Abu Mahmoud El Istambuli ...		
Saadala El Basha ...		
Mustafa El Azmi...		
Mahmoud El Beltagi ...		
Mohamed Hassan El Batrawi ...		
Antar Abu Zahr ...		
Khaled Abu Marouf El Yafawi ...		
Ibrahim El Adawi ...		
Saad El Din Shurnan ...		
Thabet Mufdi...	5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine (by default) ...	No appeal was made.
Saad El Din Zeidan ...		
Mikhail Abu Minhaya ...		
Petro Azar ...		
Mustafa Sultani ...		
Subhi Garas ...		
Mohamed Abdel Rahman ...		5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine
Ibrahim Siam Ali ...		3 " " " 600 "
Tawfik Ibrahim Hanafi ...		3 " " " 600 "
Yakut Mursi ...		3 " " " 600 "
Agami Moursi ...		Confirmed.
Abdel Naim Ahmed ...		
Hafez Mohamed Ali ...		
Fahim Mohamed Zenezen ...		
Zaki Gayed Dimyan ...		
Mustafa Mustafa Kandil ...		
Doreya Ramadan ...		
Obedo El Inkidar ...		
El Sayed El Azmi ...	Acquitted ...	
Yusef El Beltagi ...		
Michel Asfur ...		No appeal was made.
Yusef El Dessuki ...		
Abu Mousa El Galaini ...		
Gamil Abu Khater ...		
George Abu Khater ...		
Aziz Abu Zahr ...		
Okasha Abad El Aghayiki...		
Yusef El Haress ...		
Hassan El Haress ...		
Elias El Sheikh ...		
Hassan Mohamed Ibrahim El Mashwi		1 year and L.E. 200 fine.
Mohamed Hashem Abu Naim (correct name is Hashem Hassan Nofal) ...	5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine ...	Confirmed.



## RE: HYOSCYAMUS (SAKARAN) AND TOBACCO MIXTURE SMOKED BY VILLAGERS AT SHEBIN EL KOM

During the month of August 1933, it became known that the natives of Shebin el Kom were smoking a wild herb called "Sakaran." It appeared that this "Sakaran" when smoked produced a narcotic effect which finally led on to delirium.

This plant grows extensively in the Eastern Desert of Egypt and is supposed to be endowed with curative properties by the natives who claim that it relieves chest complaints. It contains the alkaloids of Hyoscyamine and Hyoscyamine.

Due to its highly dangerous and poisonous character, it has been added to Schedule II of Law No. 14 of 1929 on the practice of the dispensership and dealing in poisonous drugs. Except by authorisation, the dealing in this plant has become strictly prohibited.

Two samples of "Sakaran" were sent for medical analysis with the following reaction:—

Nature of sample: EL SAKARAN "Plant."

Weight of sample: 7 grammes.

The sample yielded 0.9 per cent of mydriatic alkaloids.

The amount of the sample available was not sufficient for a duplicate examination or for a determination of the proportion of each alkaloid, but the appearance of the plant and the proportion of mydriatic alkaloids suggest that it is *Hyoscyamus Muticus*, in which Hyoscyamine is stated to be the chief constituent.

(Signed): Dr. RIDING,

Director,

Public Health Laboratories.

Nature of sample: A cigarette coated with the plant "Sakaran."

Weight of leaf: 0.5 gramme.

The sample yielded an alkaloid extract of about 2 milligrammes.

The extract gave positive reactions for mydriatic alkaloids but the amount available was not sufficient for further tests.

(Signed): Dr. RIDING,

Director,

Public Health Laboratories.



## SALE OF AMPOULES OF MORPHINE AND ATROPINE

Owing to the great difficulty that addicts now experience in their attempts to obtain contraband white drugs, certain chemists and doctors have discovered a quick way of getting rich with little risk to themselves.

In 1930 by a League of Nations' decision certain preparations of morphine and atropine were excluded from the drugs governed by the Geneva Convention of 1925; they can therefore be sold legally in pharmacies on a doctor's prescription.

The normal price of a box of twelve ampoules in one particular town has risen within the last week from P.T. 8 (1 sh. 7 d.) to P.T. 30 (6/-) and the demand is increasing daily.

A Cairo pharmacy was raided recently by Public Health Officers and a C.N.I.B. officer and it was proved that within a period of 6 months no less than 3,900 ampoules of morphine Hydrochloride had been sold to one individual on the prescription of a certain Egyptian doctor and another 1,000 ampoules to another individual on a second doctor's prescription.

On information that a certain doctor of Mansûra was supplying a drug trafficker with prescriptions for morphine-atropine ampoules (which the trafficker gives to his clients of narcotic addicts) the Daqahliya Police recently raided a house where addicts were being injected. The Authorities arrested the trafficker in the act of injecting his clients and seized two boxes containing a number of morphine-atropine ampoules.

It was proved that these ampoules had been issued on a prescription from the doctor in question.

The sale of these preparations being no longer an offence against the Narcotic Law but merely, if done without prescription, a contravention against Pharmacy Law with a maximum fine of L.E. 1 chemists are being tempted to run the risk of discovery for the 500 per cent profit that they can make.

The following letter received from the Under Secretary of State for Public Health will explain the situation in greater detail and show the action that the Government propose to take:—

**CONFIDENTIAL**

No. 122

THE DIRECTOR, C.N.I.B.

With reference to your letter No. C.N.I.B./D/1/352 of December 13, 1933, asking for my views with regard to ampoules of morphine and atropine, I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a letter sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs containing



a suggestion submitted to the League of Nations that this preparation be subjected to the provisions of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19, 1925.

This Department is, however, reconsidering the question of adding again to the list of narcotics shewn in article 1 of Law on Narcotics No. 21 of 1928, some of the drugs and preparations already struck off the said list.

December 31, 1933.

(SEAL)

*For Under Secretary of State,*

*Ministry of Interior for Public Health Department.*

No. 108

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL SECTION).

With reference to your letter No. 1921 of November 30, 1930, enclosing League of Nations document No. C.Li. 302.1930. XI. Annexe I, showing preparations which should be excluded from drugs covered by the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19, 1925, in accordance with article 8 of the said Convention. As these preparations include sterilized solutions of morphine or of ecodal with atropine which contain at most 2 per cent of morphine or ecodal salts and at least 0.05 per cent atrophine salt, provided that they should be sold as ampoules 1.1 cm. 3 and in application of article 8 referred to above, they should not be considered narcotics, this Department issued a Ministerial Arrêté on December 19, 1931, excluding such preparation from narcotics mentioned in article 1 of Law on Narcotics No. 21/1928, but this Department has lately noticed that very large quantities of ampoules of 0.02 morphine and atropine which were excluded have been imported into the country and sold on the market and that they are being used by addicts instead of other narcotics.

It is also reported by the C.N.I.B. that in view of the difficulties of obtaining narcotic drugs, narcotics addicts are using ampoules of 0.02 morphine with 1 milligramme atropine and that they are so greedily asking for these ampoules that the price of one box containing 12 ampoules, which was not exceeding 8 piastres, have been gradually raised to 12 piastres, then to 24 piastres and lately to 30 piastres.





(١٨) في الصف الخلفي - ضابط البوليس والمخبرين الذين قاموا بضبط المتهمين  
 " الأمامي - منظر أعيد تمثيله لتاجر مخدرات يعطى حقن لدمه من قبل

- (18) *Back row.* Police officer and detectives who effected the arrests.  
*Front row.* Scene reconstructed of trafficker injecting addicts.
- (18) *Deuxième rangée.* Officier de police et agents qui ont procédé à leur arrestation.  
*Première rangée.* Reconstitution d'une vue de trafiquants pratiquant des injections à des toxicomanes.



Some addicts who use the said ampoules have stated that they stupefy them for a long time.

As from the above it appears that the preparation in question has been abused and its sale in the market without restrictions has become dangerous to public health, this Department suggests that this question be submitted to the Health Board of the League of Nations for bringing it to the notice of the International Central Office of Health, Paris, with a view to reconsider resubjecting it to the International Opium Convention in accordance with article 10 of the said Convention.

I should, therefore, be grateful if you have this suggestion notified to the League of Nations and inform me of its reply.

December 30, 1933.

(Signed): SHAHIN

Under Secretary of State,

Ministry of the Interior  
for Public Health Department.

(Note.—5 piastres equals 1 shilling).

P.S.—The Public Health Department have since taken the under-mentioned administrative measures :—

- (1) Instructions have been given to the Customs Administration not to release any consignment of these ampoules except by special permission from the Department of Public Health.
- (2) A Ministerial Arrêté is being prepared adding these ampoules to the list of narcotic drugs mentioned in Article 1 of Law on Narcotics No. 21 of 1928.

### PROVINCIAL INSPECTIONS

The Director, C.N.I.B., paid a visit of inspection during the year to six out of the fourteen Mudirias and hopes to visit the others shortly. On his completion of this inspection he submitted the following report to H.E. the Minister of the Interior :—

“(a) The Narcotic subjects discussed with the Mudirs and emphasized for the future were as follows :

- (1) The very great improvement generally in the Narcotic condition of the country and the consequent possible slackening off of the energies of the local authorities.



(2) The urgent need to keep known or suspected traffickers under a constant watch on the theory that "once a trafficker always a trafficker." I emphasized the necessity of maintaining the impression among the traffickers themselves that they are under constant supervision and that, whatever the general improvement may be, the police consider them a constant danger.

(3) I asked each Mudir to detail one particular official, whether a C.I.D. Officer or a Mamur Zapt, to specialize in the narcotic work of the Mudiria so as to be able to act as liaison officer for the Mudir with the C.N.I.B. I also proposed that at some subsequent date, these officers should visit the C.N.I.B. Headquarters Office in Cairo and study the Secretariat methods there in force with the object of having a similar method throughout the country of registration, indexing and dossier keeping of all narcotic matters.

(4) I asked each Mudir to consult with his Chef du Parquet in an earnest endeavour to find a solution to the present ridiculous situation whereby sentences of over one million pounds are given yearly in the Narcotic Courts whereas the sum collected in execution of these sentences does not amount to one per cent. So far we in Cairo have found no general solution of this problem. We know that the sentence figures are largely fictitious in the sense that when giving sentence of imprisonment the judge, according to the law, has also to give a sentence of fine instead of having the option of sentencing to imprisonment or to fine or to both. We also know that the careful trafficker takes his precautions so that, if convicted, his property is found to be non-existent, he having put it out of the hands of the law by placing it in those of his female relatives and others.

It is, however, a ridiculous situation that in these days of financial difficulty it should be impossible to recover anything of a million pounds worth of fines legally imposed on a class of people who are making huge fortunes out of the vices of the country.

I have recommended that police officers, through omdas, sarrafs, etc., should collect all available information beforehand of the property of known traffickers and that this information should be recorded in the individual's file. What I wish to arrive at is some legal method of putting a saisie on property at the time of arrest.

(5) I emphasized to the Mudirs the need of investigating their narcotic cases in the most careful possible manner and of working up the evidence to the fullest possible extent. Since the real awaking of the country and the Government to the narcotic menace and since the institution in Cairo and Alexandria of Special Narcotic Courts, sentences have been almost certain and generally severe. Recently,



however, the proportion of acquittals to convictions has increased and I am inclined to attribute it to a feeling on the part of the police that it is unnecessary for them to spend time and trouble on preparing their cases as the Courts are certain to convict. This besides being a lazy habit is a dangerous one and a wrong one as it courts the danger of cases being acquitted in appeal. This is particularly so with Consular cases. Local Consular Courts are imbued with the same spirit as the Egyptian Courts and give short shrift to nationals brought up before them for offences under the Narcotic Laws but when these cases go to appeal in the mother countries, where the narcotic habit is perhaps not a national problem and where our witnesses for the prosecution are not heard, there is always the danger that clever counsel will find lacunæ in the prosecuting evidence and that convictions in first instance will be acquitted in appeal on points of evidence which could have been completely covered if the investigating authority, *i.e.* the Egyptian police, had not taken so much for granted.

(6) I invited the attention of Mudirs to the growing danger of the drinking by the fellahin of "black tea." This habit is becoming a serious economic and public health problem. Originating from the Western Arabs it spread during the great war owing to the contact of the Labour Corps and the Camel Transport Corps with the Australian and New Zealand troops who were great tea drinkers. The tea drinking habit of today among the fellahin is, however, to my mind not a relic of the war. Ten or twelve years have passed since the war and no one has ever mentioned the tea habit until the last two years and suddenly we find that the fellahin of Egypt have become confirmed tea addicts.

Another vice of recent growth is the making of a form of tobacco out of the leaves of the "Sakaran" or hyscyamus plant: this plant is extremely poisonous and such uses of it are very deleterious to health.

I have asked Mudirs to keep an eye on both these matters so that we can shortly form a true opinion as to the extent of the damage that is being done by them to the country.

(7) I discussed the possibility of my being able to supply Mudirias with a small permanent advance from the C.N.I.B. secret service funds.

With the drastic reduction by the Ministry of S.S. funds to the Mudirias, officers are unquestionably losing many good opportunities of obtaining information *re* narcotic trafficking.

In this same connection every Mudiria has complained to me of the insufficiency of the rewards given by Government for narcotic seizures. I am entirely in agreement with the Mudirs on this point.



The scale of rewards was drawn up in 1928 at a time when contraband heroin was worth L.E. 30 per kilo and hashish L.E. 12 per kilo. Today heroin is worth L.E. 500 - L.E. 600 per kilo and hashish from L.E. 35 to L.E. 60 per kilo according to quality.

One of the objects of rewards for seizures is to encourage honesty among the preventive services and to induce the public to give information: rewards must, therefore, bear some proportion to the value of the contraband. Today they do not and there is no encouragement for informers to come forward or for police to be either energetic or honest.

The maximum reward today for (1) a heroin seizure, (2) for a hashish seizure is (1) L.E. 100 and (2) L.E. 30, however big the quantity; with the prices of these commodities as above quoted such rewards are completely inadequate, at the same time I can understand an unthinking person saying why pay out big rewards for stuff which when seized has to be destroyed? Such a person must be made to think differently.

(Signed): DIRECTOR, C.N.I.B."

The provinces where more illicit import traffic is going on than elsewhere are Sharqia and Daqahlia.

The reason for this is that they both border on the Suez Canal and Lake Menzala area where most of the inhabitants are actual or potential smugglers and where the preventive forces have wide areas to control and, incidentally, come under three different Government Administrations.

With the increasing difficulty in obtaining foreign imported drugs the Upper Egypt Mudirias are finding more frequent attempts at illicit cultivation of the opium poppy. In Qena Mudiria particularly there are areas of hundreds of acres of sugar-cane which form an impenetrable forest, as anyone who has had to chase brigands in them knows, and it is in these huge areas of sugar-cane and durrha that the fellahin are growing the poppy.

It had been thought that low flying aircraft might assist in locating these patches of poppy when in flower but the fellahin are intelligent enough not to grow any dangerously perceptible area of poppies but at the same time manage to produce a considerable amount of opium by sowing individual plants here and there among the cane, thus defying any chance of detection from the air or from outside the field except on denunciation which is rare in a district where opium growing was a staple and valuable industry till stopped and where police informers receive short shrift when discovered.



## CHAPTER III

# Smuggling through Sinai

### RUNNING FIGHT WITH SMUGGLERS

The following reports from WALLACE BEY, JARVIS BEY (Governor of Sinai) and ALI ELOUI BEY (Sub Governor) reveal most satisfactorily the very efficient organisation which has been built up during the past few years by the Frontiers Administration for dealing with the Bedouin hashish smuggler. The adoption of the air-wheel tyre for desert patrol cars deserves special notice. Hitherto, the clever smuggler has been able to elude pursuit by following routes impassable to cars with ordinary tyres. With the air-wheel tyres fitted, it is probably no exaggeration to say that the up-to-date desert patrol car can do everything except fly or swim. The recent arrival of Egyptian Army Avro aeroplanes fitted with wireless may be said to knock the final nail into the coffin of hashish smuggling by camel on any large scale. Stray individuals may occasionally get across to the Canal, of course, but any big caravan of smugglers will in future be under constant surveillance from the air and at the appropriate moment Frontiers cars fitted with air-wheels can be directed by wireless to the exact spot where they can most conveniently be rounded up.

#### Report by Miralai D. J. Wallace Bey

On April 23, 1933, a Kosseima patrol came across the tracks of two smugglers on camels between Kosseima and Gebel Hellal. They followed these and later found the track of three smugglers walking. The patrol was composed of only three men and thus was not strong enough to follow both parties. At this moment they saw Sheikh FID ABO KHALIFA, Sub Sheikh of the Tiaha tribe, who was ill and was being brought to hospital at Arish by his three sons. The patrol told him to follow up the tracks of the men who were on foot which he did capturing the two smugglers and all the hashish, i.e. 94 pieces. The patrol followed up the mounted smugglers and ultimately found the hashish which had been buried but they were unable to find any trace of the smugglers who had escaped during the night. The hashish consisted of 92 pieces.

(10) APRES LA LUTTE

Groupe d'agents de police du Service des Frontières avec les bedouins arrêtés et les 939 pantouffes de hashiche.



While the patrol were searching for the tracks of the lost smugglers on the morning of 25th between Magdaba and Gebel Hellal they saw the tracks of three more smugglers. Their camels were then tired but one policeman who was on an exceptionally good camel got ahead and was captured by the smugglers. He later managed to escape and came into Hassana post at 10 a.m. that morning.

The chase continued the whole of that day and in response to a telegraphic request at 2.45 p.m. three Moth aeroplanes under Bimbashi Stocks arrived at El-Arish and, having refuelled and obtained the latest information, set out on reconnaissance. They were unable to estimate the rate at which the smugglers would be travelling and therefore that evening they saw none of the patrols but just before dark they saw the tracks in Gebel Maghara. It has since been verified that these were actually the smugglers' tracks.

On the morning of the 26th the aeroplanes started at 6 a.m. and reported that they had seen the smugglers North West of Gebel Yelleg. Bimbashi Stocks was compelled then to return to Almaza to change the aeroplanes for a different type as he wished to be able to use wireless.

The police and Camel Corps continued the chase but owing to the fact that they lost eight hours every night through being unable to follow tracks in the dark they were unable to get in touch with the smugglers. It appears that the smugglers reached the Canal on the evening of the 27th but finding patrols moving along the Canal bank two of their number returned with their hashish towards Gebel Muksheib and one man swam across with 7½ kilos which may be included among the hashish afterwards captured by a joint Camel Corps and Coast Guards patrol mentioned later.

On the morning of the 27th Bimbashi Stocks returned direct to the scene of action with an Avro machine and consequently was in communication with the Governor's Office by wireless. This worked most efficiently. He also kept in touch with the patrols by dropping messages. He was seen by most of the patrols and gave information to some of them. At 4 p.m. a telegram was received by the Governor of Sinai as follows:—

"Present aircraft unsuitable for ground action therefore unless you want further reconnaissance do not propose further co-operation today—Burak "

On the morning of the 28th, the Kantara Police and Camel Corps patrols from Shatt tracked the smugglers to Gebel Muksheib and searched there the whole day and on the 29th saw the smugglers who fired on them and the patrols replied. The smugglers finding they were hard pressed threw the hashish off the camels in several





(٩١) بانتوفلى حشيش زنته ١٥٨ جرام مأخوذ عينة من ٩٣٩ بانتوفلى زنتها ١٥٦ كيلو ٢٠٠ ٦ جرام ضبطت يوم ١٢ يولييه سنة ١٩٣٣ بمحضرة ضبط ثمة ٣٢ شمالى سنة ١٩٣٣ وعملت عن ذلك قضية ثمة ١١١ شمالى سنة ١٩٣٣ ضد عامر عويمر وآخرين

- (9) Photo of a "sample pantoufle" of hashish weighing 158 grammes. Part of the seizure of 939 "pantoufles" weighing 156 kilos and 200 grammes. Seized on the 12th July 1933. P.V. of seizure No. 32 "Shimali" 1933. Case No. 111 "Shimali" 1933 made against Amer Ouemer and others.
- (9) Photographie d'un "échantillon de pantoufle" de hachiche du poids de 158 grammes. Partie de la saisie de 939 "pantoufles" pesant 156 kilog. et 200 grammes. Saisies en date du 12 Juillet 1933 dont procès-verbal No. 32 "Shimali" 1933. Affaire No. 111 "Shimali" 1933 à l'encontre de Amer Ouemer et autres.



(١٠) بعد الموقعة  
جماعة من عساكر مصلحة الحدود مع العربان المقبوض عليهم و٩٣٩ بانتوفلى حشيش

- (10) AFTER THE BATTLE  
Group of the Frontiers Police with arrested Bedouins and 939 pantoufles.
- (10) APRES LA LUTTE  
Groupe d'agents de police du Service des Frontières avec les bedouins arrêtés et les 939 pantoufles de hachiche.



different places and finally left their camels and took to the rocky hills where they could only be followed on foot. The Police and the Camel Corps captured three first class camels, one Turkish rifle and 113 pieces of hashish. A high wind then got up covering tracks so that it was impossible to follow smugglers. The patrols then surrounded the mountain which is 20 kilometres by 20 kilometres and as the Police did not expect that the smugglers would turn West again, they concentrated their efforts more or less on the East side of the mountain. The smugglers noticed this and slipped back to the Canal and swam across at Deversoir in day light. During the search in Gebel Muksheib a Camel Corps patrol found 28 pieces of hashish and one kilo forty-five grammes of opium. This is the first occasion that opium or white drugs have been smuggled across Sinai.

Two of the Province cars and one Light Car Patrol 6 wheelers under AHMED ZAKI EFFENDI and another officer followed with the patrols and the two Province cars arrived at Ismailia having negotiated the sand with some difficulty. The cars would have caught the smugglers but for an unfortunate shortage of petrol when they were only six kilometres behind with an hour and a half of daylight in hand.

On information received from various sources, including a report from the Air Force regarding a suspicious boat seen on the Little Bitter Lake, two Camel Corps Patrols were sent to operate on the West side of the Canal from the point on the Suez Road nearest to the Little Bitter Lake. These patrols in conjunction with the Coast Guards were successful in getting into touch with the smugglers who had crossed the Canal with the result that 21 pieces of hashish were discarded by the smugglers in the heat of the pursuit and captured by the Patrols.

Every credit is due to the Sinai Police and the Camel Corps for the dogged way in which they hung on to the smugglers. The country is very rough and a high wind every day made tracking difficult. Men were without food on some occasions for two days and were absolutely exhausted. Great credit is due also to AHMED ZAKI EFFENDI for following with the cars over very bad country and also to ALI ELOUI BEY for having obtained information of the intended run two days before it took place. It turned out a very disastrous run for the smugglers. One party was captured with all its hashish, the second party lost all its hashish, and the third party lost all its hashish and three valuable camels which they will have great difficulty in replacing as camels of this type are very scarce in Palestine and Arabia.

This affair is noteworthy as being the first occasion in Egypt on which aeroplanes have co-operated with land forces in the pursuit of smugglers. It can be said that, considering the facts that no



previous training in co-operation had been possible and that the type of plane employed is not really suitable for the work, the results foreshadow great possibilities of future success in such combined operations. Training in intercommunication between aeroplanes and land forces is going on and it is hoped that the proper type of machine will soon be provided. It would seem not unjustifiable to hope that desert smuggling will ultimately be stamped out by the application of these modern preventive measures.

#### **Report by Miralai C. S. Jarvis Bey**

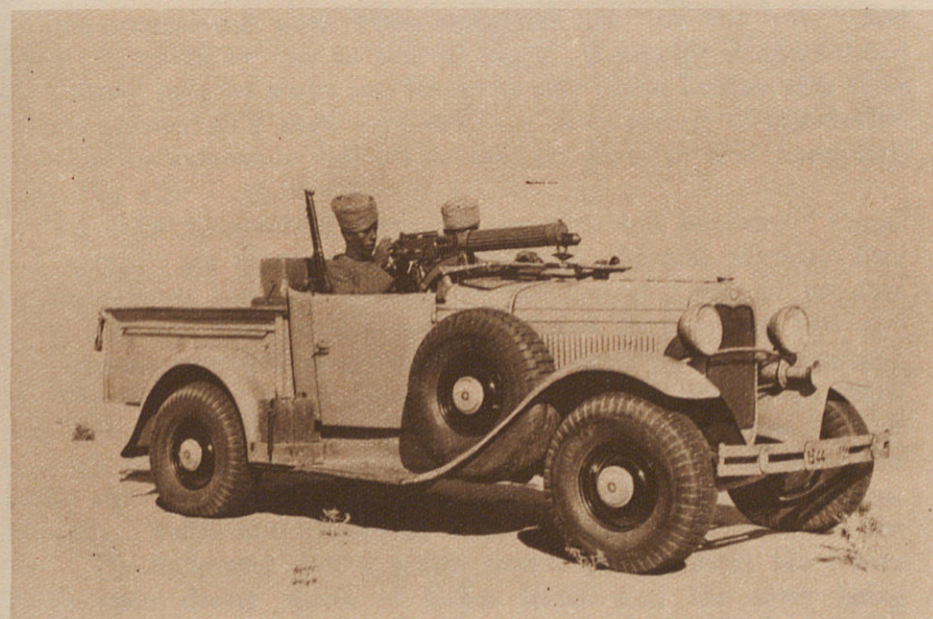
After the fight with smugglers that took place in Central Sinai in August 1931 in which a policeman and a smuggler were killed and a policeman wounded, there were no attempts to run hashish across the Peninsula by means of camels for nineteen months. Captures were made from time to time in trucks and engines on the Palestine Railways and many solitary Arabs were caught walking across the desert with a few kilos of the drug concealed on their persons.

In March 1933 secret agents warned us that the high price of hashish was tempting the contrabandists and that we might expect runs of big consignments on camels. On the 23rd April our patrols got in touch with three parties of smugglers near Gebel Hellal—they consisted of three men walking, two men with camels and three men with camels. The first party with 90 kilos of hashish were captured by a sheikh of the Teaha tribe who was on his way to El-Arish hospital for medical treatment—a proof that if rewards are paid promptly that active assistance against contrabandists will be given by the Arabs themselves. The second party were tracked into the mountains and their hashish—78 kilos—which they had hastily buried was found. The third party were chased for 8 days into the sand country east of Ismailieh. After a most exhausting hunt all the hashish—70 kilos—and 3 valuable camels were captured but unfortunately the smugglers themselves escaped. This affray which lasted 8 days was remarkable for the persistence and resource shown by the Sinai Police and Camel Corps who were operating under AHMED ZAKI EFFENDI of the Frontiers Administration. The men were without food at times for two days, entirely without sleep or rest, and it was an extraordinary display of endurance and courage as the smugglers fired on the patrols whenever they came within range.

The Egyptian Air Force took part in this chase and rendered some assistance by locating the smugglers and sending wireless messages to El-Arish. Apparently the machines were of an unsuitable type



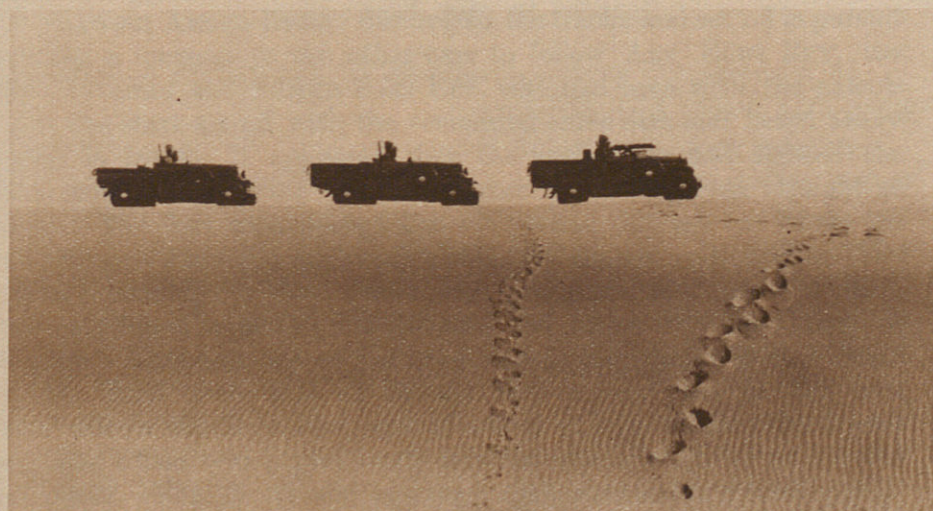
ADMINISTRATION DES FRONTIERES.  
AUTOMOBILES DE PATROUILLE, MUNIS DE PNEUS A AIR.



(١٤) سيارة ذات كوتش مخصوص للسير في أية جهة ، مرتفعة الصحارى ومنخفضاتها والأرض الوعرة سواء أمامها

(14) Fitted with these super-balloon tyres, these patrol cars can go anywhere.  
Powdery sand dunes and boulder-strewn wadis come alike to them.

(14) Munies de ces pneus ballonnés, ces voitures automobiles sont aptes à aller partout.  
Les dunes sablonneuses et les vallées "Wadis" raboteuses ne leur sont d'aucun obstacle.



(١٥) صورة تبين قمة أحد المرتفعات الرملية بالصحراء التي صعدت إليها سيارات من هذا النوع ومقدار رخاوة سطح الأرض الرملية من آثار الأقدام

(15) On the crest of a dune. Softness of sand is indicated by footprints in foreground.

(15) Au sommet d'une dune. Sable souple et mouvant portant la trace de pas.

FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.  
AIR-WHEEL PATROL.

مصلحة الحدود - دوريات السيارات بالصحارى



(١٦) صورة تبين انحدار أحد التلال انحداراً خفيفاً وسيارة تنزل من القمة على سطح رملي رخو إلى أن تصل إلى أرض الصحراء الصلبة

(16) The gradient here is alarmingly steep but the wheels skim smoothly over the shifting sand and the car swoops down to the hard floor of the desert below.

(16) La pente graduellement rapide ici est d'une raideur alarmante mais les roues glissent doucement sur le sable mouvant et l'automobile roule vers le terrain plus ferme du désert.



(١٧) صورة تبين كيف تخلق الرياح المرتفعات الرملية في الصحراء وهي صورة قيمة تظهر فيها عمل الرياح وتطاير الرمال على القمة

(17) A good illustration of how sand dunes move over the desert.  
Note the wind ripples and flying sand on the crest.

(17) Illustration indiquant le mouvement ondulatoire des dunes sablonneuses au désert.  
L'on y voit les tourbillons de sable au sommet.



for active co-operation in this particular form of fighting, but there is no doubt that aeroplanes could be of the very greatest assistance in anti contraband work when smugglers are "on the run" and forced to travel by day as well as night. Normally if undisturbed they travel only by night and lie up by day under bushes with their camels grazing as if they were ordinary loose camels of the desert. It would be extremely difficult to detect a party of this description from the air.

On July 1, a consignment of the new low pressure "Camel foot tyres" for motor-cars were received. Miralai HATTON BEY for some years has been working on the idea of a low air pressure cover with the same weight per square inch as a camels foot and to a certain extent these covers were the result of his experiments. On July 11, a report was brought in by Arabs that four armed men had entered Sinai near Kosseima. Camel police were sent out from all the posts to examine the various routes to discover the tracks and four cars fitted with sand wheels visited Kosseima, Kuntelia, Nekhl and Hassana without finding any trace of the men. The following day a police camel patrol found the tracks in the open desert south of Gebel Hellal and the news being telephoned to the various posts the four cars assembled at Gebel Sherif, two coming from Nekhl and two from Kuntella. For the next two days the cars followed the tracks through the difficult mountainous country by Gebel Yelleg and on the morning of the 14th the tracks were found leading to a rocky hill by Gebel Um Muksheib. Two cars were sent round the mountain to see if the smugglers had come down from the high land. One car driven by SHAWISH ABDEL BASSIT discovered the tracks and set off in pursuit sending a message to the other cars to follow ALY ELWI BEY, the Sub Governor and AHMED ZAKI EFF. who had been with the patrols from the start set off with the remaining three cars and heard heavy firing in front. It appeared that the leading car had sighted the four smugglers crossing the sand dunes and had driven straight at them. The four men opened fire with rifles, but the car drove on till the men scattered and were ultimately chased and caught. The capture consisted of four well-known smugglers, four modern rifles, 211 cartridges, a field telescope and 939 *turbas* (156·200 kilos) of hashish. This was one of the most satisfactory captures ever made by the Sinai forces and its success was entirely due to the new sand wheels which enabled cars to travel at considerable speed over big sand dunes which previously were an absolute barrier to wheeled transport. The officers and men once again shewed the greatest persistence and determination and it will probably be some considerable time before another run is made in Sinai.



Since this affray there have been no attempts to smuggle hashish through Sinai except by solitary Arabs who try to walk across the Peninsula carrying a small parcel.

The following statement shews the captures made by Sinai Police and Camel Corps in the Province. It will be noted that in Sinai the police specialise in arresting the smugglers and their camels. Their motto is :—

Ah catch the men and let the hashish go.

Nor heed the rumours of a long-deferred reward.

The average contrabandist can lose two thirds of his hashish and still make a profit and the capture of the drug itself is therefore only a slight deterrent. The only satisfactory method of preventing smuggling is by capture of the contrabandists themselves together with their camels, the camels being specially bred animals of considerable value represent an irreparable loss :

Smugglers	Camels	Hashish	Opium
		K.G.	K.G.
48	16	1470.754	13.876

C. S. JARVIS.

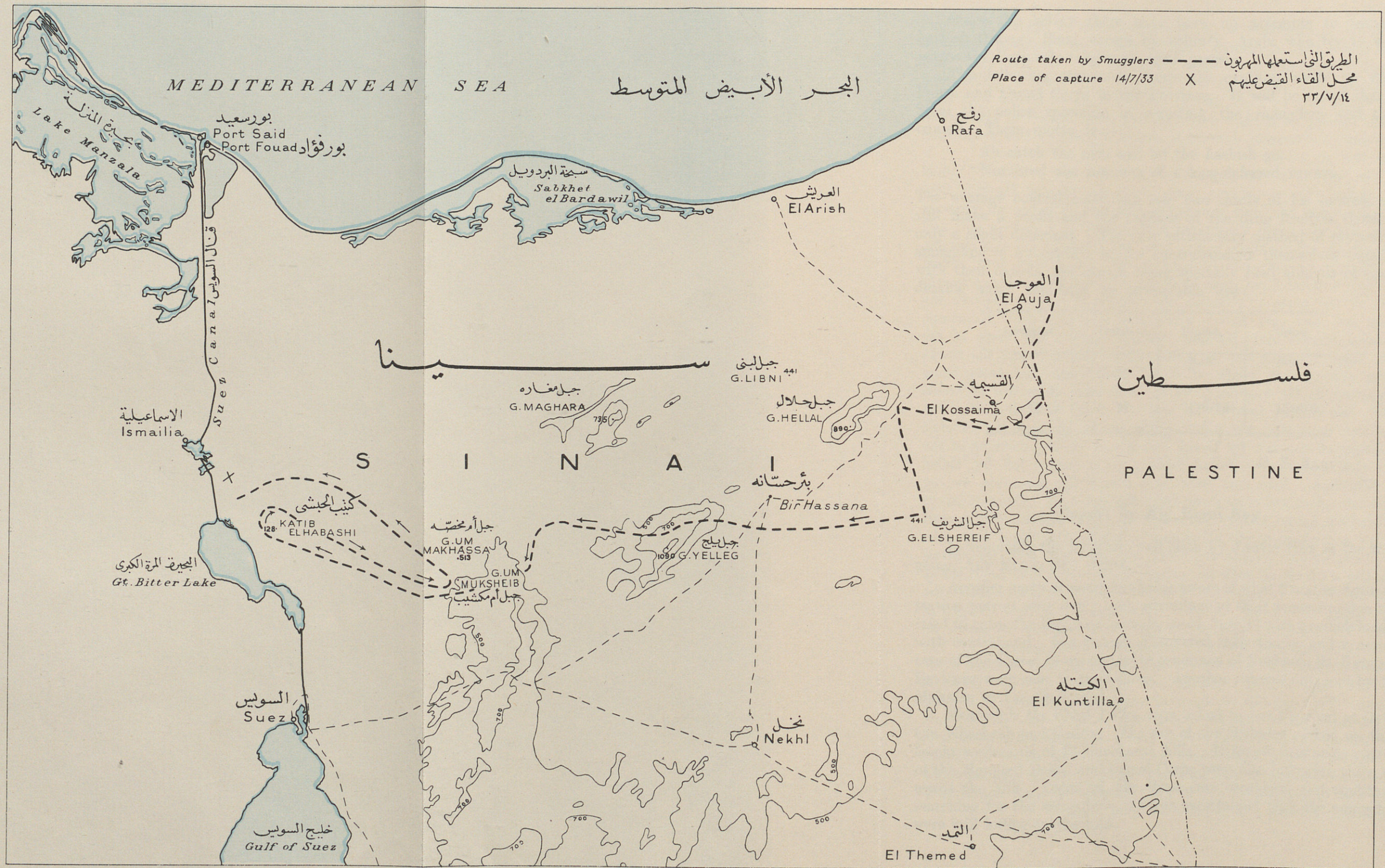
#### Report by Aly Eloui Bey

In reporting the incident dealt with by JARVIS BEY in the foregoing, ALY ELOUI BEY writes :—

Another party of smugglers being aware of what Frontier Administration patrols were doing took advantage of their preoccupation and tried to enter the Egyptian boundaries on July 17 with 3 camels loaded with contraband. Our patrols discovered their tracks and 2 motor-cars of the Camel Corps under the command of Yuzbashi EL-BATTAWI EFFENDI were sent to trace them. Another car was also sent by the Muhafza to bar their road.

Meanwhile the Shatt Police were asked to bar the road at Gebel Om Khasheeb and Geddy. The car of the Muhafza picked up their tracks westwards of El-Monsharah hills. It found that some patrols of the Mounted Police and Camel Corps were also following them towards the hills. Later on, the three cars combined and continued searching for the smugglers. It was ascertained that the smugglers were still hiding in the hills.







In the following morning, the cars of the Camel Corps drove to Harrabet El-Mabda'a and the Muhafza car found the tracks of the smugglers in a very sandy rough place between the hills where two Camel Corps men of El-Harraba Outposts were also found. These two men stated that the smugglers came to the water at night and when the Beir Police Outpost challenged them a rifle duel took place between the two parties with the result that one camel of the smugglers was killed. It was found to be loaded with 119 *turbas* of hashish. Unfortunately the smugglers and the remainder of their camels escaped and disappeared towards Gebel Om Khasheeb. Some men of El-Shatt Police Outpost were sent to follow them.

It being impossible for the cars to traverse Gebel Om Khasheeb, it was considered advisable to look for the smugglers around the hill on camels. Two Frontiers Administration Mulahizin picked up the tracks but the camels could not traverse the hills on account of the roughness of the going. They also found that it was not possible to trace the smugglers' tracks as the ground was very hard. They met the patrolmen who went ahead of them to search for the contraband. Later on, successful arrangements were made which led to the arrest of one of the smugglers who was in possession of 155 *turbas* of hashish. He was carrying a rifle and ammunition. Another camel with 4 *turbas* of hashish was also seized by the Police at El-Geddy.

The other two smugglers could not be traced as they had disappeared into the hills. The arrested smuggler declared that they were in a very serious state of fatigue and thirst.



## CHAPTER IV

### Hashish

GENERAL REVIEW OF SITUATION IN EGYPT—HASHISH LEGISLATION  
IN SYRIA—PREPARATION OF CANNABIS INDICA—BULGARIA—  
GREECE—THE FAR EAST DANGER—QUESTIONS.

#### GENERAL REVIEW OF SITUATION IN EGYPT

As was to be expected the growing scarcity of Heroin and its gradual suppression have not been without their effect on other branches of the illicit drug traffic.

Hashish has advanced enormously in price of recent months and the best Broussa quality commands from L.E. 60 to as much as L.E. 90 per kilogramme in Egypt today. In 1906 hashish, then Greek, was worth L.E. 3 per kilogramme.

In this connection it is desirable to refer again, as has been done in past Reports, to the sources of supply. Turkey, Syria, Bulgaria and Yougoslavia in order of importance are the countries where hashish is still grown. In all of them, the cultivation is forbidden by law. The French authorities in Syria and the Lebanon have, to all intents and purposes, stamped out new cultivation. In Bulgaria and Yougoslavia it is, at present, of minor importance but will probably grow. In Turkey, cultivation is widespread and, as far as can be deduced, has not yet been effectively checked. In view of the energetic and successful measures taken by the Turkish Government to eliminate the white drug peril, it is logical to suppose that it will not be long after the readjustment period is passed before similar attention is paid to hashish. Hashish definitely is being grown and prepared in Asia Minor today practically everywhere where the poppy was grown. By reason of its superior qualities of resin and aroma, Turkish hashish is eagerly sought and readily disposed of in Egypt which is practically the one and only market in the East for this narcotic product.

Whilst the physical after-effects of hashish smoking are in no way to be compared with the terrible results of addiction to white drugs, it is undoubtedly a dangerous, habit-forming drug and, when used to excess, produces a cerebral excitement which is only too frequently the prologue to crime. On the other hand there are plenty of normal Egyptian labourers who look upon and enjoy a pipe or two of hashish now and then in much the same spirit as their more educated cousins look upon a glass or two of whisky and a visit to the cinema—an evening's amusement in enjoyable company.



Hashish, then, is not ruining Egypt as heroin was indubitably ruining it prior to 1932. But it is far too rapidly taking the place of heroin in another respect, *viz.*, corruption of the country by the profits to be made out of illicit traffic by unscrupulous rogues.

That it should still be possible to make a fortune out of an article proscribed by the law of the country, is an anomaly which the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau is as unwilling to accept as it is determined to eliminate. But it must clearly be understood that as long as hashish is freely grown and prepared in neighbouring countries, the smuggling fraternity will always be on hand to get it into Egypt. By sea, by air, by desert, the Egyptian Government is obliged to spend large sums of money every year on the appropriate preventive services. Elsewhere in this Report will be found the account of Miralai JARVIS BEY the Governor of Sinai; of the capture by his men of a group of Bedouin smugglers who were trying to run nearly a ton of hashish into Egypt across the Sinai Peninsula to Ismailia. This pretty little lot of contraband was probably bought for about L.E. 3,000 to L.E. 3,500. The Bedouins would have claimed a rake-off of about L.E. 300. Put the total cost at L.E. 4,000, say, and then consider what the profits would have been. The hashish was first-class Broussa stuff, according to the labels, and would therefore have fetched at least L.E. 50 per kilo on this side of the Suez, Canal. A net profit of L.E. 46,000 for someone, but for the wide awakeness of the officers and the stoutness of the men of the Frontiers Administration at El Arish.

The superior quality of this Broussa stuff allied with French action in Syria has practically driven Syrian hashish off the market. The demand is all for Turkish hashish and so long as Turkish hashish is available in large quantities so long will it be smuggled into Egypt. That its price should be so high today is merely a reflection of the increased difficulties with which smugglers have to cope.

Presumably this intensive cultivation of hashish in Turkey is of comparatively recent origin as up to April 1931 their representative at Geneva stated that no hashish was grown in Turkey.

Now, however, constant seizures are being made in Egypt of "turbas" and "pantoufles" of prepared hashish each marked with some distinctive Turkish design such as the Crescent and Star and bearing such labels as "Finest Broussa Quality"—"Istanbul Broussa extrafine," and every boat from Istanbul or Piraeus is a potential carrier.



In Istanbul itself some 2,400 kilos of hashish have been seized in twelve months : the following are uneventful but typical cases :—

On information furnished by a street porter, the residence of AHMET BEY, an old offender, at Phanar, on the Golden Horn, was raided by the Police in December last and 13 bags (Torbas in Turkish means parcel or bag) were seized. AHMET BEY was arrested and he denounced several of his confederates who are being sought for by the Police. It would appear the guilty parties are natives of the different villages on the Sea of Marmara who had come to Istanbul to sell the stock of drugs they had not been able to get rid of at home.

On the same day a small launch in the Golden Horn attracted the attention of a Revenue cutter, but as the latter drew near the launch, two sailors promptly threw 3 bags into the sea. However, the Revenue officers managed to fish them out and on being opened they were found to contain 30 kilos of raw opium and 15 kilos of hashish. The two men in the motor launch said that they had bought the stuff from a man called AHMET BEY (not the person mentioned above) living at Eyoub, on the Golden Horn. The latter was arrested at his house but nothing of a suspicious nature was found.

As regards arrests in Egypt there is no question of falsification of labels as so often happens in illicit white drug traffic where a dealer may try to pass off as first quality some bottles of inferior Heroin on which he has stuck imitation labels of MERCK of Darmstadt or of Hoffman Laroche.

No one could pass off Syrian hashish as best quality Turkish by merely putting a Turkish name on it. Give two unmarked samples of hashish to a Cairo buyer and he will unhesitatingly declare "This sample is Turkish and I am willing to pay L.E. 50 per kilo for it : this other sample is Shami (Syrian) and is not worth more than L.E. 35 per kilo to me."

Practically the whole of the hashish grown illegally in Turkey is destined for the Egyptian market while a certain amount is reported as going to the Hedjaz, the Yemen and the Persian Gulf, and some to America.

As has been remarked above, hashish is now an expensive luxury. It used to be within reach of the most modest purse but things have greatly changed recently.

Listen to the tale of MOHAMED K. .... aged 45 years, who has been smoking hashish daily for the last 28 years, repeating first of all the Arabic weight table :—

12 dirhem equal 1 oqiyeh.

33 oqiyeh equal 1 oke =  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.



"In the good old days when hashish was plentiful in the country it only cost about 2 or 3 Egyptian pounds per oke. A man could enjoy a good smoke then. I myself used to smoke as much as two oqiyehs a day. This would cost me 6 to 9 piastres a day. But now, the oke fetches as much as 50 even 60 Egyptian pounds and I have to be content with much less. In fact, the amount put into one "goza" (water-pipe) is now as little as one-fifth of a dirhem. This costs P.T. 10 and is put on top of the burning "hassan kef" (sweet tobacco). This pipe is passed round the assembled company. There may be as many as 10 smokers. Each one buys a pipe for the company. You ask what would I do if I had a kilo of hashish. Wallahi! that would be enough for nearly 2,000 "gozas." If I bought the kilo for L.E. 60 and I sold 2,000 "gozas" at P.T. 10 a time, I should make a profit of L.E. 140. But, it is not as easy as it used to be to lay one's hands on a kilo of hashish. No alas—times have changed a lot."

Now, apply MOHAMED's calculation to the total of 5,203 kilos of hashish officially reported as having been seized in Egypt during 1932 by the various preventive Services. Reckoned at the lower price of L.E. 50, this quantity represents a value of L.E. 260,150. Value saved to the country by preventing it getting into the pocket of the foreign dealer. Reckoned in "gozas" at P.T. 10 a "goza," the value works out at over a million pounds. That is to say, a million pounds saved for the fellahin pockets.

— The appropriate articles of the said Arrêté are published below:—

### **HASHISH LEGISLATION IN SYRIA**

With reference to the Director of the C.N.I.B.'s speech at Geneva last May and his remark that the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been asked to obtain copies of existing legislation as regards hashish in the French Mandated Territories, the following documents have been communicated through the French Legation:—

*Arrêté No. 844 of May 10, 1921.*—Fixant la réglementation concernant le régime des exportations, des importations et la circulation des marchandises.

*Arrêté No. 1207 of January 14, 1922.*—Imposant une déclaration préalable et formelle à quiconque désire à importer, à exporter, à detenir en vue de la vente, à delivrer, à vendre ou à transformer certaines substances y inclus le hachiche et ses préparations.

*Arrêté No. 3312 of October 8, 1925.*—Prohibant la culture du hachiche et de l'opium dans le Liban.



*Arrêté No. 102 of March 8, 1926.*—Prohibant la culture du hachiche dans l'Etat de Syrie.

*Arrêté No. 662 of November 12, 1928.*—Concernant les denonciation et les primes aux denonciateurs.

Of these, Arrêté No. 1207 of January 14, 1922, is primarily for the control of chemists and dentists and is the only one which refers to possession. But "possession" here is qualified by the addition of the words "with a view to sale."

It would presumably therefore be necessary if a prosecution under the Arrêté were to succeed, to prove that the accused person was actually endeavouring to sell hashish at the moment of his arrest. This proof would be doubtless considered sufficient by the Court if the hashish were seized in a chemist's shop or a public establishment. The legal aspect of the case would appear however to be very different in the case say of a stock of hashish seized in a private residence.

The French Authorities have been invited to give details of the operation of this Arrêté in respect of privately owned stocks of hashish in the Lebanon and it will be interesting to see whether the "sale" qualification alluded to above has been successfully pleaded in Court.

As the only kind of "sale" known to the hashish trafficker is secret and illicit it seems obvious that legislation intended primarily to control chemists and dentists is not likely to trouble him very much.

The appropriate articles of the said Arrêté are published below :—

*Article 1er.*—Il est interdit à Quiconque n'a pas fait la déclaration prévue à l'article 2, d'importer, d'exporter, de détenir en vue de la vente, de délivrer, de vendre ou de transformer les substances inscrites au tableau annexé au présent arrêté.

Il est également interdit à quiconque n'a pas fait cette déclaration d'acheter ou de se faire délivrer ces substances s'il n'est porteur d'une ordonnance signée d'un médecin.

L'interdiction stipulée aux deux paragraphes précédents n'est pas applicable aux directions de laboratoires et d'établissements d'enseignement, pourvus d'une autorisation du Directeur de la Sûreté Générale, sous la réserve que les dites substances ne soient employées que dans un but scientifique ou d'enseignement.

En ce qui concerne la délivrance des ordonnances la détention et la cession des substances prévues au tableau annexé, les dentistes sont provisoirement assimilés aux médecins. Un arrêté ultérieur déterminera les conditions d'exercice de leur profession.

*Article 2.*—La déclaration est faite par l'intéressé au Mutessarif du sandjak de la Résidence ou au Président de la Municipalité.





(١١) نباتات حشيش كاملة النمو قبل التزهير منزرعة في الحقل

(11) Full grown hashish plants before flowering.

(11) Plante de hachiche en plein developpement avant la fleuraison.



(١٢) فرع من نبات الحشيش كامل النمو به الأزهار

(12) A full grown hashish branch with flowers.

(12) Une branche fleurie de hachiche en plein developpement.



(١٣) نبات الخشخاش (أبر النور) بين الجذور والأوراق والأزهار والثمار

(13) Poppy plant with root, leaves, flowers and pods.

(13) Plante de pavot avec racine, feuilles, fleurs et cosses.



Cette déclaration sera inscrite sur un registre destiné à cet effet ; récépissé sera remis à l'intéressé. Elle devra être renouvelée en cas de déplacement ou de cession de l'établissement. Le diplôme de pharmacien tient lieu de déclaration.

#### TABLEAU ANNEXE

Opium brut et officinal	...	{ Alcaloides de l'opium (à l'exception de la codéine) leurs sels et leurs dérivés.
Extrait d'Opium	... ..	
Morphine et ses sels	... ..	Cocaine, ses sels et ses dérivés.
Diacétylmorphine et ses sels	...	Hachiche et ses préparations.

#### PREPARATIONS OF CANNABIS INDICA

In September 1933, Public Health Department requested the Secretary General of the League of Nations through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to submit to the Health Committee of the League a proposal that the procedure provided for in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1926 should be applied to five preparations of Indica Cannabis to which the said Convention does not apply and which are liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects as the substances to which that Convention does apply.

The League of Nations considers that there are two problems in this proposal which have to be solved, viz. :—

- (1) The Medical Problem : Do the preparations mentioned by the P.H.D. constitute a danger from the standpoint of drug addiction ?
- (2) A Legal Problem : Can the 1925 Convention, through the application of article 10 thereof, be made to cover preparations which it was not intended to include amongst the drugs mentioned in article 10 ?

This proposal was made in view of the fact that it had been noticed that, since the promulgation of Law No. 21 of 1928 on Narcotics providing for severe penalties on narcotics addicts, imported pills containing hashish have been increasing from year to year and that pharmacies and drug stores have sold large quantities of these pills which cannot be justified as having been consumed under medical treatment only.



It therefore seems highly desirable that such preparations should be placed on the prescribed list.

The C.N.I.B. has indicated that it is entirely in agreement with P.H.D. proposal as it is considered that the uncontrolled sale of such preparations is bound to lead to abuse in this country.

The demand for narcotics is still widespread and should not in any way be encouraged.

### BULGARIA

The actual history of the Radomir factory subsequent to last year's report, is believed to be as follows:—

The Bulgarian Government was informed by the U.S.A. Government of the activities of the Radomir Factory in February 1933.

In March a Government commission visited the factory and as a result the factory was closed but opened up a few days later, LAZOFF, the manager, through his influence in high places having got a permit; the output however was only about ten kilos a day.

In June this permit was cancelled by the Government but in September LAZOFF got a licence for the manufacture of nicotine; up to December no nicotine had been produced.

It was well known last year that the Bank of Macedonia, on behalf of the I.M.R.O. or Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, held the larger part of the shares in the Radomir factory which, as was shown by the C.N.I.B. but denied by the Bulgarian Government, was producing some 740 kilos of heroin a month. It is now reported that this Bank owns a number of old steamers off Varna employed as some sort of school or depot and that one of these steamers has been fitted up as a narcotic factory and staffed with workmen sent from the Radomir factory: the opium is said to come from Turkey and is supplied by a rich Turk from Smyrna.

LAZOFF is reported to have transferred some more of his plant and workmen from Radomir to Doopnitza in the Struma Valley and to Petrich in the Macedonian mountains where factories have been set up and are working. The work, however, at Radomir still continues by night thanks to LAZOFF's protection in high places. LAZOFF argues that he is working for the good of his country and is bringing wealth to the Macedonian peasants by buying their opium: it is not his business where his products go to and, as he says, countries that do not like them can take their own steps to keep them out.

(11) فرع من نبات الخشيش بحسب كامل المروءة الأزهار

(12) A full grown hashish branch with flowers.

(12) Une branche fleurie de hashiche

en plein développement.

(13) نبات الخشيش (أبراقه) بين الجذور والأوراق والأزهار والفاصوليا

(13) Poppy plant with root, leaves, flowers and pods.

(13) Plante de pavot avec racine, feuilles, fleurs et cosses.



At the October Session of the Advisory Committee at Geneva it was decided to send to the Bulgarian representative a further list of questions on which the league would like information in amplification of the statements made by that representative at the May Session.

The main questions are:—

- (1) Was a manufacturing permit ever given to the Radomir factory? If so, was it ever cancelled or withdrawn?
- (2) What position does the Bulgarian Government take up towards a man like LAZOFF who has been proved to have been manufacturing narcotics without permission and thus contravening the Law of his country and who later applies for a permit to manufacture? The Committee calls attention to the League recommendation that no firm convicted of illegal manufacture should afterwards be licenced to manufacture.
- (3) In view of the fact that at the May Session, the Bulgarian representative denied that any illicit opium had been imported from Turkey for the Radomir factory and that the purchase of raw opium for that factory was financed by the Bank of Macedonia, have the Bulgarian authorities endeavoured to ascertain what kind and what quantity of opium was financed by that Bank for the LAZOFF factory?
- (4) Noting the statement of the Bulgarian representative last May that new and severe penal measures were to be promulgated with a view to repression of the illicit drug traffic in Bulgaria, have such measures yet been promulgated? If so, when will they come into force and can copies of them be sent to the League?
- (5) Have any new regulations been published concerning production, distribution, import and export of raw opium?
- (6) What is the organisation and the duties of the staff charged with the narcotic control and suppression of illicit drug traffic in Bulgaria?



## GREECE

In the C.N.I.B. report of 1932 full recognition was made to the Greek Government expressing the thanks of this country for the New Narcotic Legislation introduced by the Greek Government to deal with Greek narcotic smugglers in Greece generally and in Egypt especially.

This recognition is hereby repeated and the Bureau feels distinctly happier about future Greek cases brought to Court but legislation by itself is no use in any country without public opinion and public support of the legislating country behind it.

Hundreds of Greeks in Greece, Turkey and Egypt are still contraband-minded and an appeal is hereby made to the Greek authorities to realise the fact and take steps to remedy it.

Greece cannot be classified officially as a producing country of either white or black drugs: manufacture of white drugs does exist and a discovery of a factory in Athens has just been made but all this was on a small scale: hashish cultivation, also, exists but not to any large degree.

What does however exist is a large and flourishing export trade in black and white drugs of non-Greek origin for Egypt and elsewhere; Athens, Piraeus and Istanbul are full of Greek and other nationality smugglers prepared to handle any quantity of consignments of contraband drugs.

Smugglers for generations, these people consider the possibilities of illicit drug traffic to be like manna sent down by God. Here is a way to make money and money to be made with the minimum of risk. To be a poor man is to prove oneself, merely, a congenital idiot when any fool can make money in contraband so long as he has some enterprise and determination. What the destination of the drug is, or the effect of the drugs where imported is no concern of theirs. A market exists and good profits can be made while the risks are infinitesimal.

Owing to the energies of the C.N.I.B. and thanks to the cooperation of the Greek Legation and Consular authorities in Egypt, most of the big Greek smugglers in Egypt have been caught out and deported. Over two hundred however of these gentlemen, who lately inhabited Egypt, are now concentrated in Greece and form a very sinister and dangerous group. Many are extremely rich and as such have great power.

At this end, in Alexandria, Cairo and in most of the big provincial towns there are still many Greeks in correspondence with the deportees and traffickers in Greece and ready between them



at any minute to effect a landing of heroin, opium or hashish into this country. Wives, widows and children all take their share with their husbands and fathers in bringing the stuff in and for us to follow up the line of every suspect would need a Bureau with a hundred times more staff and funds than exist at present.

All thanks have been due to the Greek Legation and Consular authorities in Egypt in the last few years for their most willing help and cooperation: What is needed, however, today is the constant cooperation of the Greek Government, whatever be the political party in power, and their support of their Consular agents here as also recognition of the fact that about 80,000 Greeks are allowed to live and have their being in this country, enjoying the protection of the Capitulations and the goodwill of the Egyptian Government, while at the same time hundreds of them, there and here, are only concerned in filling their own pockets by money gained by poisoning this country in which they live and from which they gain their livelihood.

HADJIOANNOU, LAMBROS YANNIKOS, DIMITRI LEBOUTIS, CAZACOPULO BROTHERS, THALIS MAVROYENNIS, GEO. STAMATOPOULOS and many others have made their fortunes by ruining Egyptians but have now been deported by the efforts of the C.N.I.B. but their similar minded contacts and progeny still exist.

Deprived of the cover of the Capitulations these master poisoners would all from very early times have been doing five year sentences in the Egyptian prisons and the C.N.I.B. would have been able to close down at a considerable saving to the State.

Is it too much to ask the Greek Government, even merely in its own interests, to seek for means to bring about a revision of outlook among Greeks in Greece and Greeks in Egypt, which will result in the extermination of their countrymen from the ranks of the contraband drug traffickers and the consequent solution of one of Egypt's most vital problems?

Straight talk should do no harm and everything that has been here said and a great deal more that has been left unsaid can be proved by figures and facts.

An appeal is therefore made to the Greek Government to end this situation which is causing so much trouble to Egypt and which is bound to cause moral danger to the many thousands of honest and hardworking Greeks in this country.



## At Geneva

### THE FAR EAST DANGER

The Advisory Committee on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs held its Sixteenth Session at Geneva in May 1933 and its Seventeenth Session in October.

At both Sessions the most important matters discussed were:—

- (1) The existence of illicit drug factories in China and in the Chinese foreign concessions.
- (2) The opium and drug traffic in, and with, Manchuria and Jehol.

A permanent sub-committee was appointed to consider the means of promoting a close collaboration between the Chinese authorities and the authorities of the Powers having treaties with China with a view to dealing with this situation.

No. 1.—The sub-committee found that the information at their disposal indicated a continual flow of narcotic drugs of foreign manufacture into China, a tendency to establish clandestine factories in the foreign concessions, settlements and leased territories and the existence in Shanghai of a widespread organisation for the smuggling of drugs into the United States of America.

The Advisory Committee stated that "they must view this situation with the gravest anxiety and wish to emphasise the danger, not only to China itself but also to the whole world. The present special conditions in China would seem to facilitate the operation of illicit drug manufacturers and illicit traffickers whether for the purpose of supplying the Chinese market or the markets in other parts of the world. The possibility of obtaining in China considerable supplies of raw opium, whether illegally grown in China itself or imported clandestinely from other producing countries, increases materially the danger of the establishment in China of an important drug manufacturing industry for the sole purpose of supplying the illicit traffic."

Situation No. 2, i.e. the opium and drug traffic in, and with Manchuria and Jehol, led to a lengthy discussion at the October



Session at which the Egyptian Government was unable to be represented; the following extracts are therefore reproduced of the speeches and reports on the subject:—

Mr. FULLER for the United States of America made the following statement:

“As the United States views with alarm certain recent developments in the narcotic situation in the Far East, particularly in the three north-eastern provinces of China, I welcome this opportunity to bring to the Committee's attention certain circumstances in connection therewith and to urge that, in following out its mandate to assist in supervising the execution of the treaties concerning opium and other dangerous drugs, the Committee will give thorough consideration to these developments and will give them full publicity. Particularly does this seem important at the present time, because involved therein appear to be insidious attempts to evade the existing treaties and to undermine the present international control of narcotic drugs.

I refer primarily to the establishment, in defiance of Chinese Law, of a so-called opium monopoly which is even now operating in Manchuria and in Jehol, an institution which, since its establishment, has been aptly characterised as the largest single venture ever undertaken in the illicit traffic in narcotics. I refer also to recent attempts to assist this enterprise by arranging for calculated evasion of existing narcotics treaties.

We should have no illusions as to the character of this enterprise. There can be no question that the concern referred to was established for the express purpose of extending and exploiting the smoking of opium. Mere perusal of its rules and regulations is sufficient to bring that fact home; but there are many other circumstances which evidence this purpose, not the least of which is the hypothecation of its anticipated profits as security for a loan. When one borrows money with specified profits as security therefor, he is at once under obligation to make those profits as great as possible. This appears to have been realised in Manchuria, for even the resources of modern advertising have been called upon to push the opium business. The money coined for circulation among the people bears a beautiful poppy in full bloom, so that the idea of opium will be brought continually to mind.

\* \* \*

In examining the new form which exploitation of the sale of opium has taken in Manchuria and in Jehol, the question of sources of supply naturally comes up for consideration. One of these proposed sources of supply was brought to the attention of the Opium



Advisory Committee shortly after the close of its last Session, that is the establishment of an import trade in Persian opium. Another is encouragement and exploitation of the domestic production of opium—in Manchuria and in Jehol.

\* \* \*

As long as the sovereignty of China over Manchuria is recognised by the Powers, the proposal to facilitate the shipment of raw opium to Manchuria, where its import is prohibited by Chinese Law, would seem to be plainly in derogation of Articles 3 and 15 of the Hague Convention.

\* \* \*

Let us be frank and face the facts in this matter. From what does this desire to facilitate the movement of Persian opium to Manchuria arise? Gentlemen, it is the old story. The motive is greed, desire for gain, the same sordid motive that is back of all the other illicit traffic.

\* \* \*

The cupidity of European firms who desire to participate in the lucrative business of transporting opium from Bushire to New-chang, in financing, in handling and in insuring such shipments. So much for the motive.

What would be the results? To follow the procedure proposed in respect of so-called authorisations issued by the régime at present functioning in Manchuria and Jehol would be to facilitate the import of Persian and Turkish opium into the three north-eastern provinces of China where comparatively little high-morphine-content opium has hitherto been available. The laws and regulations which the régime set up under the present military occupation in Manchuria has promulgated are not only in contravention of Chinese law, they afford most inadequate control and the *local* illicit traffic is reported to be constantly growing. The exploitation of Manchuria as a base for the *international* illicit traffic will inevitably follow the introduction of Persian opium.

There can be little question that everything which is or may be done to facilitate the movement of Persian opium to Manchuria will increase the accumulation in that area of large supplies of the kind of opium most in demand for smoking and for the illicit manufacture of morphine and heroin; and Manchuria is a place which affords menacing possibilities for illicit traffic to the other countries of the world. This state of affairs presents a problem which demands the attention of the Opium Advisory Committee and of the Permanent Central Opium Board.



With regard to exploitation of local sources of supply, it is reliably reported that every possible effort was made this year to ensure the planting and harvesting of opium in Jehol on a much greater scale than ever before.

\* \* \*

The new régime circulated literature of all sorts in language easily understood by the common people to induce the raising of poppy on as large a scale as possible. The resources of modern advertising were again brought into play and some of this literature was even distributed by aeroplane. Though estimates of the crop vary, it is now reported that these efforts have met with great success.

In Manchuria, the extension of opium cultivation is reported to have been very marked.

This abundance of opium and exploitation of the traffic in smoking opium is reported to have led to a great increase in the number of smokers throughout Manchuria and Jehol. Despite the increase in addictions, however, many observers consider that the supply now available greatly exceeds domestic consumption and disconcerting rumours and even positive statements as to intention to export into the illicit traffic in China and elsewhere abroad continue to be heard.

I hope that the Committee will take account of this menace and will follow the situation as carefully as it did the situation in Turkey and as it has followed the recent developments in Eastern Europe and in Central and Southern China."

M. CAVAZZONI for Italy wished to emphasize the importance of Mr. FULLER's statement. The latter had spoken with much warmth on the questions of the monopoly, the import certificate system, the supply of opium and propaganda in Manchukuo because he realised that the importance of these matters went far beyond the territory of that country. In Europe some success had been achieved in combating the drug traffic and it was hoped that further progress would be made by the 1931 Convention. But the danger was being transferred to the Far East where the problem was much greater and the possibility of manufacturing drugs in clandestine factories was almost infinite. Manufacture in small factories or laboratories scattered over an immense area was extremely difficult to control.



He suggested that the Advisory Committee should continue to follow up this question and try to arouse the interest of the press and public opinion. The drug traffic was a far greater evil in the Far East than in Europe and every effort should be made to overcome it.

\* \* \*

As long as the sovereignty of China over Manchuria is recognised

The Advisory Committee finally drafted their report to the Council of the League and summed up the discussions on Manchuria as follows:—

"The Committee has had under consideration the bearing on its work, and generally on the execution by the League of the duty entrusted to it by the Covenant of supervising the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, of the new situation which has been created in Manchuria and Jehol and of the relations of the League and the Member-States to the present régime in these territories. It is well-known that opium was produced and used there to a considerable extent under the previous régime, and considerable revenues were derived therefrom through taxation by the authorities. Under the new régime measures have been adopted, and promulgated in the official bulletins, the effect of which appears to be to create a Government Opium Monopoly, and it is reported that a large revenue is anticipated from it. Information has been laid before the Committee which leads it to entertain grave apprehensions that the policy of the new régime in this matter may result not only in a further extension of the evil in Manchuria and Jehol but also in the creation of a situation which may prove a menace to other countries. The Committee has already called attention to the grave dangers involved by the establishment of clandestine drug factories in the Far East and in other countries where ample supplies of raw opium are available for the manufacture of drugs, and a similar danger will inevitably arise in Manchuria and Jehol unless adequate measures are taken by the authorities. Under present conditions the League is not receiving any reports, as provided for in the International Conventions, in regard to the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs in these territories, or any official information as to the situation there. The Committee feel it to be their duty to represent to the Council the great importance of steps being taken, by whatever channel or method may be found to be most suitable in existing circumstances, to secure the fullest possible information as to the production, sale and use of opium and drugs in Manchuria and Jehol, the administration of the laws and regulations which have been adopted on the subject and their effects, cases of illicit traffic and



so on, such as the League receives from other countries and territories. The Committee considers that it is of the utmost importance that the present régime in these territories should be aware of the interest which the opium and drug policy there must necessarily have for other countries and territories and that the cooperation of all concerned should be secured in the application of the measures of control and restriction which have been adopted now by a large majority of the countries of the world."

### QUESTIONS

- (1) It has quite recently been brought to the notice of the Bureau that heroin can only be manufactured by the use of ACID ACETIC ANHYDRIDE and ACETYL CHLORIDE and that there is practically no other use for these chemicals in large quantities.

If this is a fact (and the C.N.I.B. have not had time to get this question answered) could not these chemicals be put under control and signatory countries asked to report on what quantities of these chemicals are manufactured in or imported into their countries and for what purposes ?

- (2) It would be of great interest to know the major cause of drug addiction in drug addicted countries.  
Drug addiction in Western Europe, so far as one can gather, is a vice of the "eccentrics" composed of (i) a small proportion of *accidental* addicts, *i.e.* those who have taken to drugs owing to their having been administered to them by doctors and in circumstances beyond their control and (ii) *intentional* addicts, *i.e.* those who have taken to drugs deliberately to obtain for themselves that excitement or euphoria that they missed in their overworked, overstrained or unnatural lives.

In Egypt it can be said that 90 per cent of addicts have been *intentional* addicts but that the reason that these thousands of people took to drugs was that they believed them to be a potent sex stimulant. Without this Bureau going into technical details any doctor can explain what the actual effect of heroin, for instance, is as regards sexual matters and it has only been by bitter experience that Egypt has learned that so far from being the wonderful



stimulant advertised by the trafficker, the heroin habit while producing for a short time the effects known full well to the medical fraternity and so much desired by the addict has in the end produced the totally opposite effect of impotence and sterility.

Where does the geographical division come between countries that take drugs for mere "euphoria" and countries that take them with the idea that they are a "sex stimulant," let us call it.

Why was addiction spreading in Istanbul, why has addiction spread as it has in China, why is there, practically speaking, no addiction in Syria and Palestine, why has drug addiction not spread from Egypt to the Sudan? What is the situation in India? What is the major cause of addiction in the United States?

A world survey of causes of addiction would unquestionably be of great interest and possibly of help to national authorities who are fighting it.



## CHAPTER V

### Smuggling by Steamship

STATEMENT SHOWING STEAMSHIPS ON BOARD OF WHICH NARCOTICS WERE SEIZED BY THE COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933.

[illegible]



NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.  
From 1-12-1932 to 30-11-1933

Date	Port	Name of Steamer	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs	Drugs seized			Remarks
				Kind	Kg.	Gr.	
2-12-1932	Port Said	Iasi	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain	Hashish	1	225	
3-12-1932	"	"	"	Opium	5	260	In water.
20-12-1932	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	16	150	"
23-12-1932	"	"	"	Opium	8	750	"
23-12-1932	"	"	"	Hashish	43	525	"
29-12-1932	Suez	"	"	Hashish	88	360	"
28-12-1932	Alexandria	"	"	"	38	800	"
28-12-1932	Port Said	"	"	"	81	700	"
6-1-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	3	575	"
6-1-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Opium	1	—	"
11-1-1933	Port Said	Felucca	"	Hashish	3	430	"
11-1-1933	Ismailia	"	"	Opium	2	900	"
17-1-1933	"	"	"	"	2	070	"
19-1-1933	Alexandria	Egitto	Puglia Line	Hashish	4	730	Near coast
22-1-1933	"	"	"	Opium	10	100	"
24-1-1933	Port Said	"	"	Hashish	4	300	In water.
25-1-1933	"	Tzar Ferdinand	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	Opium	6	040	"
26-1-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	—	670	"
1-2-1933	"	"	"	"	1	280	"
1-2-1933	Alexandria	Conte Verde	Lloyd Triestino	"	6	468	"
6-2-1933	"	"	"	Opium	7	400	In water.
8-2-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	16	750	"
10-2-1933	"	"	"	Opium	6	150	"
16-2-1933	"	Cyprus	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	830	"
23-2-1933	"	Sailing vessel	"	Hashish	—	320	"
				"	—	920	
11-3-1933	Alexandria	Roumania	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain	Hashish	—	315	In water.
13-3-1933	"	"	"	Opium	1	870	"
25-3-1933	Port Said	Ypres	French Admiralty	"	14	200	"
24-3-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	3	880	In water.
25-3-1933	"	"	"	"	—	310	"
25-3-1933	"	Roumania	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain	Opium	—	130	"
29-3-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	—	960	"
29-3-1933	"	"	"	Opium	23	—	"
29-3-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	277	—	In water.
2-4-1933	Suez	Felucca	"	Opium	—	880	"
4-4-1933	Port Said	Belkas	Khedivial Mail Line	"	1	200	"
5-4-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	—	310	"
5-4-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	1	265	"
10-4-1933	Suez	Pleidon	Anglo-Saxon Co.	Opium	7	655	"
11-4-1933	Port Said	Sailing vessel	"	Hashish	182	800	"
13-4-1933	Alexandria	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	630	"
19-4-1933	Port Said	Sarita	Mr. A. J. N. Vgland, Copenhagen	"	—	987	"
23-4-1933	"	"	"	"	2	—	"
23-4-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	2	430	Near coast
1-5-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Opium	5	930	In water.
1-5-1933	Port Said	"	"	"	3	275	"
2-5-1933	Suez	Unknown	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	"	2	050	"
6-5-1933	Alexandria	Ankara	Turkish Mail Line Co.	Hashish	13	100	"
6-5-1933	"	"	"	"	4	—	In water.
8-5-1933	Suez	Fishing Boat	"	Opium	1	020	"
12-5-1933	Alexandria	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	115	"
23-5-1933	"	"	"	"	5	040	In water.
24-5-1933	Port Said	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	—	651	"
25-5-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	4	570	In water.
27-5-1933	"	"	"	"	4	285	"
27-5-1933	"	Ismir	Turkish Mail Line Co.	"	9	200	"
31-5-1933	"	"	"	Opium	7	400	In water.
3-6-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	2	950	"
10-6-1933	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	1	250	"
10-6-1933	"	"	"	"	1	250	In water.



NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.							
From 1-12-1932 to 30-11-1933 (contd.)							
Date	Port	Name of Steamer	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs	Drugs seized			
				Kind	Kg.	Gm.	Cg.
3-6-1933	"	"	"	"	"	320	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	100	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	300	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	210	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	221	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	040	"
11-6-1933	Alexandria	Fishing Boat	Egyptian Fisheries Society (Bank Misr)	Opium	1	242	"
16-6-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	3	470	"
22-6-1933	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	1	900	"
24-6-1933	"	"	"	"	9	120	"
28-6-1933	Port Said	"	"	Hashish	20	320	"
28-6-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	6	520	"
28-6-1933	"	Kerkyra	Hellenic Coast Line	"	563	585	"
3-7-1933	Port Said	Felix Russell	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	Opium	2	195	"
18-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	19	800	"
10-7-1933	Port Said	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	"	1	120	"
13-7-1933	Suez	"	"	"	182	520	"
17-7-1933	"	Telodi	Khedivial Mail Line	"	760	"	"
18-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	17	"	"
21-7-1933	"	"	"	"	210	"	"
21-7-1933	Suez	"	"	"	1	730	"
20-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Opium	14	"	"
22-7-1933	"	Vessel	"	Hashish	311	242	"
23-7-1933	Port Said	Angelo Mabro	G. & T. Mabro	"	7	040	"
23-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Opium	11	915	"
29-8-1933	Port Said	"	"	"	17	130	"
29-8-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	8	300	"
11-8-1933	Suez	"	"	"	430	"	"
29-8-1933	Alexandria	Vessel	"	"	19	785	"
31-8-1933	Suez	"	"	Opium	14	"	"
11-9-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	6	910	"
23-9-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	90	"	"
8-10-1933	Port Said	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	21	500	"
11-10-1933	Alexandria	Mariette Pasha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	Opium	—	300	"
17-10-1933	"	Ypres	French Admiralty	Hashish	9	040	"
17-10-1933	Port Said	"	"	"	1	920	"
24-10-1933	Alexandria	City of Cairo	Ellerman's City and Hall	"	10	573	"
24-10-1933	"	Radames	Albert Klat, Alexandria	"	2	470	"
27-10-1933	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	790	"
1-11-1933	"	Mariette Pasha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	"	4	970	"
31-10-1933	"	"	"	"	1	350	"
7-11-1933	"	Mariette Pasha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	"	180	"	"
30-11-1933	Port Said	Angelo Mabro	G. & T. Mabro	Hashish	—	430	"
30-11-1933	Alexandria	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	780	"
					—	164	"

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.							
From 1-12-1932 to 30-11-1933 (contd.)							
Date	Port	Name of Steamer	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs	Drugs seized			
				Kind	Kg.	Gm.	Cg.
3-6-1933	"	"	"	"	"	320	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	100	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	300	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	210	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	221	"
31-2-1933	"	"	"	"	"	040	"
11-6-1933	Alexandria	Fishing Boat	Egyptian Fisheries Society (Bank Misr)	Opium	1	242	"
16-6-1933	"	"	"	Hashish	3	470	"
22-6-1933	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	1	900	"
24-6-1933	"	"	"	"	9	120	"
28-6-1933	Port Said	"	"	Hashish	20	320	"
28-6-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	6	520	"
28-6-1933	"	Kerkyra	Hellenic Coast Line	"	563	585	"
3-7-1933	Port Said	Felix Russell	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	Opium	2	195	"
18-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	19	800	"
10-7-1933	Port Said	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	"	1	120	"
13-7-1933	Suez	"	"	"	182	520	"
17-7-1933	"	Telodi	Khedivial Mail Line	"	760	"	"
18-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	17	"	"
21-7-1933	"	"	"	"	210	"	"
21-7-1933	Suez	"	"	"	1	730	"
20-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Opium	14	"	"
22-7-1933	"	Vessel	"	Hashish	311	242	"
23-7-1933	Port Said	Angelo Mabro	G. & T. Mabro	"	7	040	"
23-7-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Opium	11	915	"
29-8-1933	Port Said	"	"	"	17	130	"
29-8-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	8	300	"
11-8-1933	Suez	"	"	"	430	"	"
29-8-1933	Alexandria	Vessel	"	"	19	785	"
31-8-1933	Suez	"	"	Opium	14	"	"
11-9-1933	Alexandria	"	"	Hashish	6	910	"
23-9-1933	Alexandria	"	"	"	90	"	"
8-10-1933	Port Said	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	21	500	"
11-10-1933	Alexandria	Mariette Pasha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	Opium	—	300	"
17-10-1933	"	Ypres	French Admiralty	Hashish	9	040	"
17-10-1933	Port Said	"	"	"	1	920	"
24-10-1933	Alexandria	City of Cairo	Ellerman's City and Hall	"	10	573	"
24-10-1933	"	Radames	Albert Klat, Alexandria	"	2	470	"
27-10-1933	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	790	"
1-11-1933	"	Mariette Pasha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	"	4	970	"
31-10-1933	"	"	"	"	1	350	"
7-11-1933	"	Mariette Pasha	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	"	180	"	"
30-11-1933	Port Said	Angelo Mabro	G. & T. Mabro	Hashish	—	430	"
30-11-1933	Alexandria	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	780	"
					—	164	"



RECAPITULATION

Name of Company	Actual No. of seizures	Hashish			Opium			Total		
		K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.
Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	4	279	500	—	23	—	—	302	500	—
Ellerman's City & Hall Lines ... ..	1	2	470	—	—	—	—	2	470	—
Hellenic Coast Line ...	1	—	563	—	—	—	—	—	563	—
Pugilia Line ... ..	1	—	—	—	10	100	—	10	100	—
French Admiralty ...	1	1	920	—	—	—	—	1	920	—
Cie. Messageries Ma- ritimes... ..	7	11	420	—	5	595	—	17	015	—
Albert Klat ... ..	1	—	790	—	—	—	—	—	790	—
Lloyd Triestino ... ..	1	6	468	—	—	—	—	6	468	—
G. & T. Mabro ... ..	2	12	695	—	—	—	—	12	695	—
Khedivial Mail Line ...	14	2	236	—	12	839	—	15	75	—
Anglo-Saxon ... ..	1	—	—	—	7	655	—	7	655	—
Mr. A. J. N. Vgland, Copenhagen ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	987	—	—	987	—
Turkish Mail Line ...	2	22	300	—	—	—	—	22	300	—
Egyptian Fisheries So- ciety (Bank Misr) ...	1	—	470	—	1	242	—	1	712	—
Feluccas, Sailing vessels and Fishing boats ...	8	204	760	—	8	112	—	212	872	—
TOTAL ... ..	46	545	592	—	69	530	—	615	122	—
In water or at coast ...	47	425	638	—	144	745	—	570	383	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	93	971	230	—	214	275	—	1185	505	—



GENERAL TOTAL COMPARED WITH TOTAL OF 1931, 1932 AND 1933.

Kind		In Water or at Coast			On Board Vessels			TOTAL		
		Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.
Hashish ...	1933	425	638	—	545	592	—	971	230	—
	1932	2,694	113	—	896	003	—	3,590	116	—
	1931	2,623	285	—	946	686	—	3,569	971	—
Opium... ..	1933	144	745	—	69	530	—	214	275	—
	1932	330	930	—	182	533	—	513	463	—
	1931	216	270	—	9,286*	164	—	9,502*	434	—
Heroin... ..	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	9	612	—	9	612	—
	1931	2	—	—	8	987	—	10	987	—
Morphine ...	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	1	330	—	1	330	—
Cocaine ...	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1933	570	383	—	615	122	—	1,185	505	—
	1932	3,025	043	—	1,088	148	—	4,113	191	—
	1931	2,841	555	—	10,243*	167	—	13,084*	722	—

\* Includes 9,157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption.



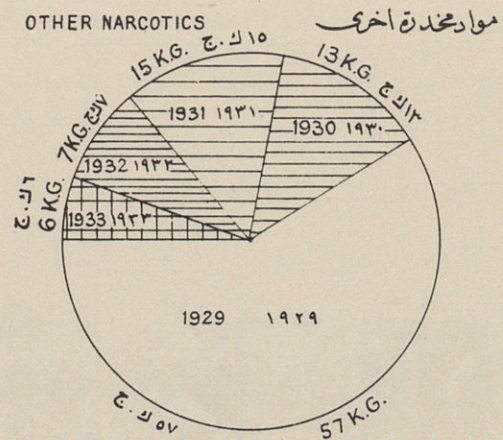
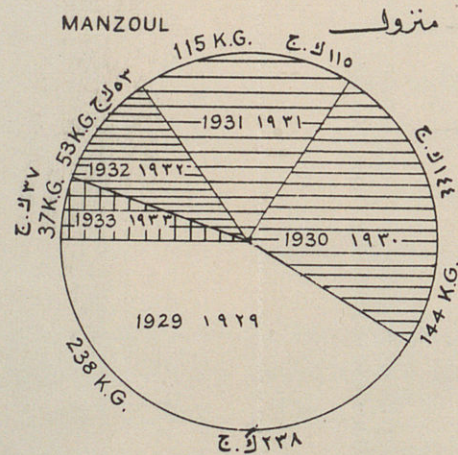
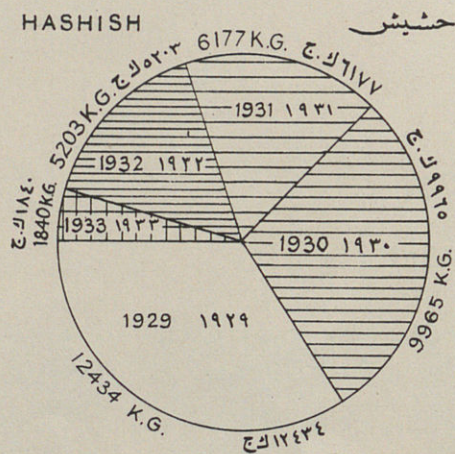
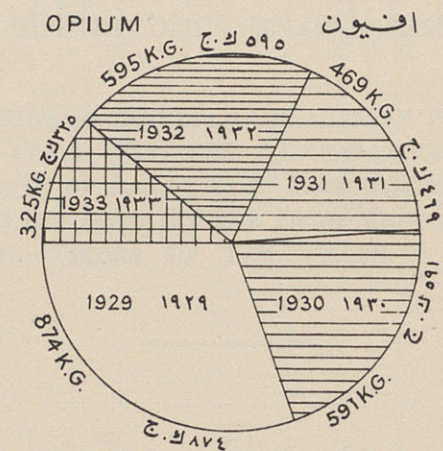
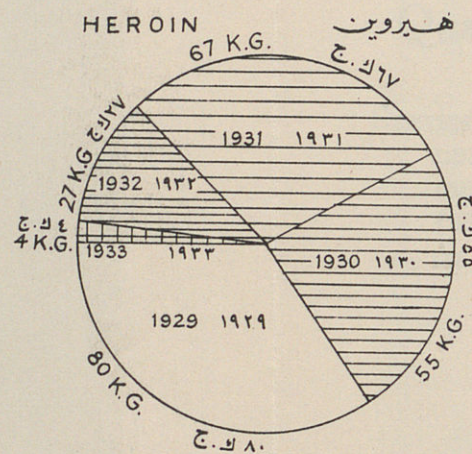
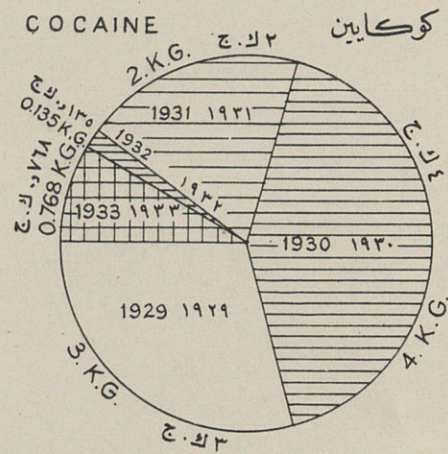
## CHAPTER VI

## Quantities of Narcotics seized during the Year

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES—COMPARATIVE PLAN OF SEIZURES  
DURING THE YEARS 1929-1933—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOW-  
ING THE RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS  
1921-1933 AS REPORTED BY THE LEGO-MEDICAL OFFICER—PLAN  
OF ANALYSIS—TRICKS OF THE TRADE.



موازنة بين كميات المواد المخدرة التي ضبطت في القطر المصري في سني ١٩٢٩ و ١٩٣٠ و ١٩٣١ و ١٩٣٢ و ١٩٣٣  
 ETAT COMPARATIF DES SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNEES 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 ET 1933  
 COMPARISON OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN EGYPT DURING 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 AND 1933



N.B.—9157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa in 1931 for legal consumption are not included.

N.B.—Non compris le transbordement de 9157 kilogrammes d'opium à destination de Formosa, en 1931, pour consommation légale.

S. of E. 1934(34/170).

ملاحظة—لا يدخل ضمن هذه الموازنة ٩١٥٧ كيلوجراما من افنيون ارسلت ببخرة اخرى الى فرموزا في ١٩٣١ لاستهلاكها بالطرق المشروعة

مصاعة المساحة المصرية على الصفحة (١٧٠/٣٤)



YEARLY RETURN

Showing kind and quantity of Narcotics seized in Egypt during the period from December 1, 1932, up to November 30, 1933

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments	Cocaine			Heroin			Opium			Hashish			Manzûl (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			TOTAL			Number of accused	Remarks
	Kilo- gramme	Gramme	Centi- gramme	Kilo- gramme	Gramme	Centi- gramme	Kilo- gramme	Gramme	Centi- gramme	Kilo- gramme	Gramme	Centi- gramme	Kilo- gramme	Gramme	Centi- gramme	Kilo- gramme	Gramme	Centi- gramme	Kilo- gramme	Gramme	Centi- gramme		
GOVERNORATES:—	—	3	—	1	811 28	—	6 426 46	—	—	23 844 79	—	—	21 541 40	—	—	1 751 13	—	—	54 378 06	1082	(1) Manzûl		
Cairo ... ..	—	735 55	—	—	476 81	—	156 396 55	—	—	774 453 24	—	—	8 416 17	—	—	1 931 10	—	—	942 409 42	1231	consists of a		
Alexandria ... ..	—	—	—	—	42 65	—	79 425 25	—	—	328 116 81	—	—	1 662 75	—	—	— 61 —	—	—	409 308 46	242	mixture of ha-		
Suez Canal... ..	—	—	—	—	1 75	—	31 377 60	—	—	52 216 13	—	—	—	—	—	1 500 2	—	—	85 95 50	115	shish, dryspices		
Suez ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 001 90	—	—	2 434 43	—	—	1 920 —	—	—	—	—	—	6 356 33	13	and herbs.		
Damietta ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2) This co-	
PROVINCES:—	—	—	—	—	11 47	—	— 8 63	—	—	— 455 59	—	—	— 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	— 477 69	70	lumn includes:		
Menoufiya ... ..	—	—	75	—	49 17	—	— 93 10	—	—	1 812 80	—	—	— 108 34	—	—	—	—	—	2 64 16	89	(a) Chocolates		
Kaliubiya ... ..	—	—	—	—	160 50	—	2 258 03	—	—	32 070 55	—	—	— 2 —	—	—	163 —	—	—	34 654 8	192	mixed with		
Sharkiyya ... ..	—	3 60	—	—	71 90	—	1 265 83	—	—	53 637 56	—	—	— 28 —	—	—	506 35	—	—	55 513 24	182	hashish.		
Dakahlîya ... ..	—	—	—	—	340 47	—	1 267 65	—	—	11 481 18	—	—	1 878 55	—	—	440 93	—	—	15 408 78	332	(b) A mixture		
Gharbiya ... ..	—	—	—	—	202 14	—	498 20	—	—	2 623 85	—	—	— 552 47	—	—	391 20	—	—	4 267 86	106	of cocaine		
Beheira ... ..	—	—	—	—	4 36	—	— 645 73	—	—	2 564 30	—	—	— 353 72	—	—	3 12	—	—	3 571 23	52	and heroin		
Giza ... ..	—	—	—	—	— 20	—	1 346 45	—	—	— 9 63	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	1 356 28	19	with kinds		
Beni Suef ... ..	—	—	75	—	6 25	—	— 70 66	—	—	— 252 71	—	—	— 1 —	—	—	242 —	—	—	— 573 37	33	of sulphates.		
Faiyûm ... ..	—	—	—	—	10 20	—	— 673 11	—	—	— 902 42	—	—	— 7 50	—	—	—	—	—	1 593 23	50	(c) Morphine.		
Minia ... ..	—	2	—	—	257 07	—	10 206 04	—	—	5 260 43	—	—	— 104 —	—	—	—	—	—	15 829 54	231			
Assiut... ..	—	—	—	—	275 47	—	4 412 23	—	—	— 597 5	—	—	— —	—	—	5 40	—	—	5 312 65	141			
Girga ... ..	—	22 50	—	—	275 47	—	4 412 23	—	—	— 597 5	—	—	— —	—	—	44 25	—	—	3 83 28	82			
Qena ... ..	—	—	—	—	111 92	—	1 058 03	—	—	— 869 8	—	—	— 265 —	—	—	70 —	—	—	— 399 17	16			
Aswan ... ..	—	—	—	—	19 —	—	— 23 21	—	—	— 21 96	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	571 264 81	105 69			
Frontiers Administration ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 831 —	—	—	545 433 81	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL ... ..	—	768 15	—	3	852 61	—	325 285 66	—	—	1840 058 32	—	—	36 842 90	—	—	6 109 50	—	—	2212 917 14	4350			
TOTAL OF 1932 ... ..	—	135 02	—	26	888 27	—	595 168 91	—	—	5203 226 67	—	—	53 370 93	—	—	7 303 86	—	—	5886 093 66	7134			
TOTAL OF 1931 ... ..	1	651 98 5	—	67	003 16 5	—	*9625 973 29	—	—	6177 290 29 5	—	—	115 226 35	—	—	14 622 82	—	—	16001 769 85 5	11649			
TOTAL OF 1930 ... ..	3	589 88 5	—	54	668 91	—	590 998 16 4	—	—	9964 845 52	—	—	144 404 57 8	—	—	12 517 48 5	—	—	10771 024 54 2	12393			

\* Includes 9157 Kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption.



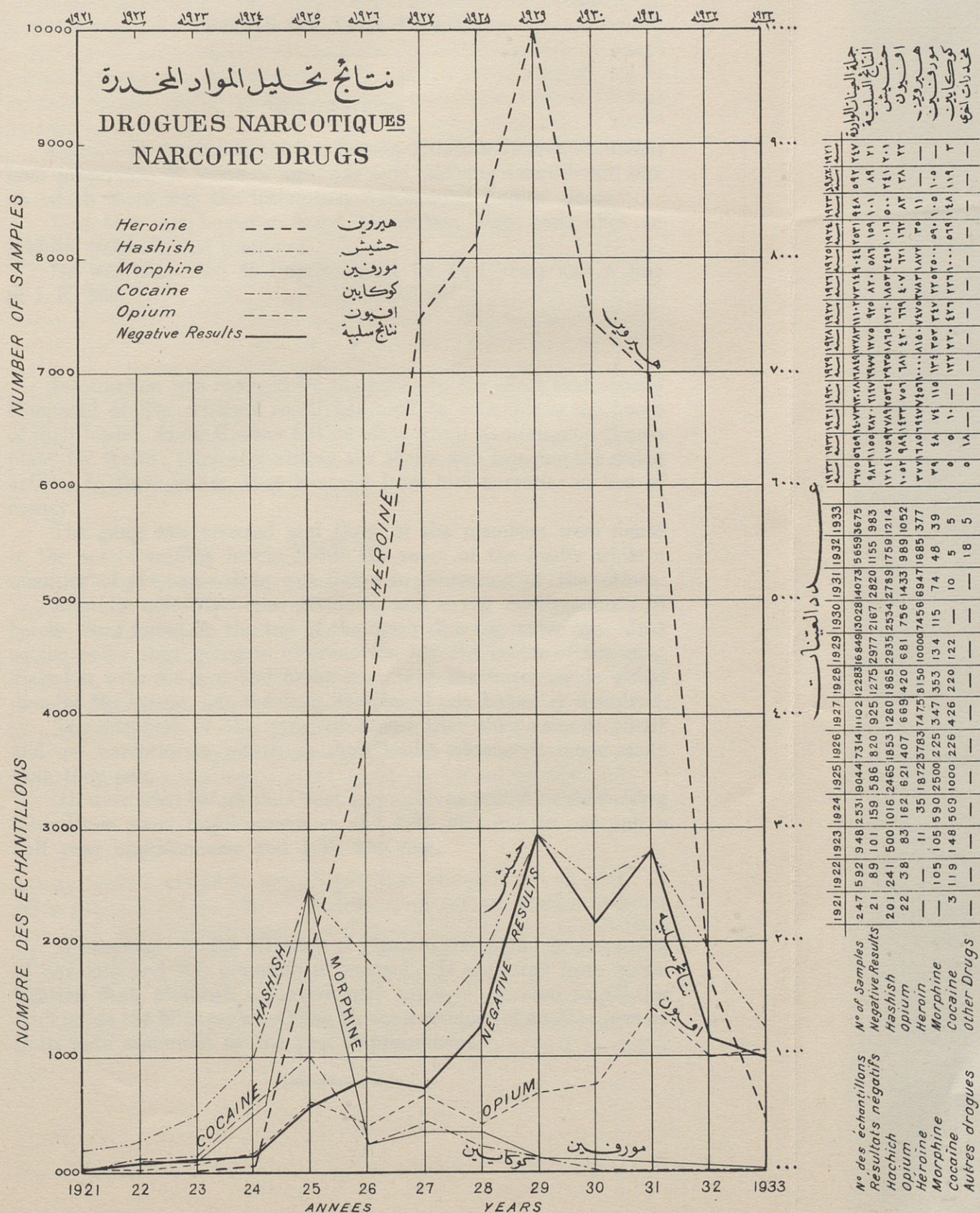
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1922 TO 1933  
AS REPORTED BY THE LEGO-MEDICAL OFFICER

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
No. of Samples ...	3,675	5,659	14,073	13,028	16,849	12,283	11,102	7,314	9,044	2,531	948	592
Negative Results ...	983	1,155	2,820	2,167	2,977	1,275	925	820	588	159	101	89
Hashish, ...	1,214	1,759	2,789	2,534	2,935	1,865	1,260	1,853	2,465	1,016	500	241
Opium ...	1,052	989	1,433	756	681	420	669	407	621	162	83	38
Heroin ...	377	1,685	6,947	7,456	10,000	8,150	7,475	3,783	1,872	359	11	—
Morphine ...	39	48	74	115	134	353	347	225	2,500	590	105	105
Cocaine ...	5	5	10	—	122	220	426	226	1,000	569	148	119
Other drugs ...	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LEVATA BELLEA



المعمل الكيماوى - مصلحة الطب الشرعى  
LABORATOIRE CHIMIQUE. DEPARTEMENT MEDICO-LEGAL  
CHEMICAL LAB. MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT





## TRICKS OF THE TRADE

### Governorates

*Cairo.*—On August 1, 1933, a certain HUSSEIN ABDEL RAHMAN, land proprietor, 57 years of age, was seen carrying a card-board box on which there was the inscription "Decorated Ladies' Shoes."

This box was however found to contain two pantoufles of hashish weighing 308 grammes.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of L.E. 300.

\* \* \*

Information was received by the police to the effect that a gang composed of five criminal recidivists used to assemble in the house of their leader, ABDU HASSAN SALEM, alias ABDU BAGGAH, and discuss plans for thefts; after committing the thefts and bringing the stolen articles to their leader, they received from him narcotics in lieu of money.

The gang was arrested and three of the members were found in the act of sniffing heroin inside the room of the leader while a quantity of the same drug was found in possession of the others.

Another quantity—four grammes and seven centigrammes of heroin—was found on the top of the cover of a big water jar. Just as the police were going to examine the jar, the leader of the gang kicked it with his foot and broke it so that the water inside would dissolve the heroin, but the drug was picked out before it dissolved.

The members of the gang confessed that they commit thefts and get narcotics in return as their leader obtains it more easily than they can.

All were tried before the Court and received punishments varying from three years imprisonment and L.E. 500 fine to one and a half year imprisonment and L.E. 300 fine.

One of the suppliers and distributors of heroin arrived at Mansour railway station from Alexandria and on his way out of the station was searched by the police. Three grammes and four centigrammes of heroin were found on him. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

A messenger of the Ministry of Finance was found in possession of one kilo and 760 grammes of manzul. It appeared from investigation that, although a Government employé, he used to sell this stuff inside the Ministry's building by the assistance of another person. Both were sentenced to one year imprisonment.



*Alexandria.*—A porter while leaving the s.s "Bilbeis" was suspected by a Customs' detective and searched but nothing was found in his possession. Conducted by the detective to the office of the Orderly Police Officer, the porter himself extracted from his rectum a tube containing 115 grammes of opium, saying that he would rather go to prison than keep the tin in place any longer and run the risk of dying from blood poisoning.

\* \* \*

An ex police sergeant, by name KHALIL IBRAHIM SHAWKAT, after leaving the police service took up trafficking in narcotics which he used to hide in one of the corners of a sofa in his house. To obtain entry, his clients had to give the password "Ya hag."

\* \* \*

A certain ALY MANSUR HIGAZI MITWALLI has a trick of lying by the wall in the street and putting the drug under his head. The clients come to him and take it from him as he lies there, the moment, however, he sees a policeman passing, he pretends to be asleep.

#### Provinces

*Behera.*—A certain HAMZA HAMAZALLA of Itay El Barud District, Behera province, is one of the well-known dealers in that province. He conducted his traffic under the cover of trading in cereals in several districts. Having noticed that the police were closely following him up, he married a number of wives each one in a separate district so as to find an excuse for his movements. He was eventually, however, arrested in one of his houses and found in possession of 42 grammes of hashish and 116 grammes of opium.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with labour and a fine of L.E. 400.

\* \* \*

One of the suppliers and distributors of heroin arrived at Damanhur railway station from Alexandria and on his way out of the station was searched by the police. Three grammes and four centigrammes of heroin were found in a metal tube specially made for the purpose hidden in his rectum with a small piece of string attached to it to enable him easily to extract the tube.

He was sentenced to one year imprisonment with labour and a fine of L.E. 200.



*Sharqia*.—Information was received by the Kafr Saqr police district that a certain ABDEL KADER IBRAHIM was trafficking in narcotics in his house.

Arrangements were made to search the house with the result that 18 grammes of opium were found concealed in a specially made wooden drawer hidden in a receptacle in a couch on which he used to sleep.

The Court sentenced him to one and a half year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 and at the same time remarked on the very clever way in which the hiding was made.

On April 28, 1933, a pupil named MOSELHI EL SAYED of Fakus School, about 12 years of age, was seen with a certain trafficker named AMIN EL SAYED in a train going from Fakus to Abu Kibir. On leaving the station both were searched and 55 grammes of hashish were found in possession of the pupil. It appeared that the trafficker is the father of the pupil and employs him to carry the drugs.

The pupil was sentenced to 18 lashes and the father to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

Recapitulation of all the Government Villages

Village	POPULATION OF THIS VILLAGE		Total	
	Total population	Male of 20-30 years of age	Heroin	Cocaine
Governorates	1,887,402	305,322	1,034	301
Lower Egypt	6,501,268	1,309,713	242	13
Upper Egypt	5,694,599	1,245,599	247	92
1933	14,088,276	3,110,694	1,523	406
1932	14,088,276	3,110,694	6,695	714
TOTAL				

N.B.—Population is according to the Official Census of 1927.



## CHAPTER VII

# Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—  
TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE  
TRADE —AGES AND PROFESSIONS OF PERSONS IN THE TRADE—  
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISON ON  
OCTOBER 1, 1933 UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS—ANALYSIS OF  
400 PRISONER ADDICTS—TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS—  
PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY ADDICTS—AGES OF 400  
PRISONER ADDICTS—COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS  
OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE OF DRUGS  
USED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS—DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS  
CONSUMED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR  
OWN STATEMENT)—DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONER  
ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENT).

### Provinces

*Behera.*—A certain HANZA HAMAZALA of Itay El Barud District, Behera province, is one of the well-known dealers in that province. He conducted his traffic under the cover of trading in cereals in several districts. Having noticed that the police were closely following him up, he married a number of wives each one in a separate district so as to find an excuse for his movements. He was eventually, however, arrested in one of his houses and found in possession of 42 grammes of hashish and 116 grammes of opium.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with labour and a fine of L.E. 400.

One of the suppliers and distributors of heroin arrived at Dammanhur railway station from Alexandria and on his way out of the station was searched by the police. Three grammes and four centigrammes of heroin were found in a metal tube specially made for the purpose hidden in his rectum with a small piece of string attached to it to enable him easily to extract the tube.

He was sentenced to one year imprisonment with labour and a fine of L.E. 200.



# Recapitulation of all the Governorates and Provinces

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
Governorates...	1,887,409	505,382	1,034	301	1,256	4,719	398	59	266	515	0.387	1.446
Lower Egypt...	6,501,268	1,359,713	242	13	3,359	8,996	104	4	165	494	0.194	0.927
Upper Egypt...	5,694,599	1,245,599	247	92	1,636	1,701	86	37	388	198	0.064	0.295
Old Cairo	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,523	406	6,251	15,416	588	100	819	1,207	0.168	0.759
Sayed Zenab	14,083,276	3,110,694	5,695	714	7,141	18,871	1,886	135	1,106	1,934	0.23	1.042
Shubra												
Walla												
TOTAL												
1933	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,523	406	6,251	15,416	588	100	819	1,207	0.168	0.759
1932	14,083,276	3,110,694	5,695	714	7,141	18,871	1,886	135	1,106	1,934	0.23	1.042

N.B.—Population is according to the Official Census of 1927.



STATEMENT

showing situation of narcotic drugs in the Governorate during the year 1933

Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
THE GOVERNORATES												
Cairo	1,079,765	291,438	846	219	659	1,675	341	56	111	327	0.315	1.166
Alexandria	573,063	153,390	187	82	364	639	56	3	88	78	0.222	0.829
Suez Canal	129,797	35,040	—	—	82	383	—	—	45	89	0.281	1.042
Damietta	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944
Suez	40,523	12,186	1	—	31	17	1	—	22	10	0.121	0.402
TOTAL { 1933	1,887,409	505,382	1,034	301	1,256	4,719	398	59	266	515	0.387	1.446
1932	1,887,409	505,382	1,521	391	1,266	4,487	499	77	347	656	0.406	1.517
LOWER EGYPT PROVINCES												
Gharbia	1,791,985	364,349	129	—	123	605	60	—	62	161	0.048	0.235
Menufia	1,105,191	242,167	18	—	55	476	—	—	5	62	0.05	0.227
Daqahlia	1,051,339	217,047	74	12	1,038	3,225	41	4	27	104	0.414	2.004
Sharqia	1,016,912	214,331	5	—	2,021	4,211	1	—	60	105	0.613	2.91
Behera	976,965	196,648	16	1	40	159	2	—	5	27	0.022	0.11
Qaliubia	558,876	125,171	—	—	82	320	—	—	6	35	0.072	0.321
TOTAL { 1933	6,501,268	1,359,713	242	13	3,359	8,996	104	4	165	494	0.194	0.927
1932	6,501,268	1,359,713	1,714	46	2,401	10,447	572	2	238	1,000	0.225	1.074
UPPER EGYPT PROVINCES												
Assiut	1,078,600	238,683	44	23	695	238	31	7	231	95	0.093	0.419
Girga	968,383	200,635	18	2	98	16	12	1	67	7	0.014	0.067
Qena	902,170	195,446	3	—	144	6	3	—	51	6	0.017	0.078
Minia	839,690	193,417	23	36	208	324	19	24	23	41	0.07	0.306
Giza	576,193	131,286	74	24	53	325	21	5	3	37	0.033	0.363
Fayoum	554,040	122,203	82	7	147	159	—	—	—	—	0.071	0.323
Beni Suef	508,166	114,987	3	—	282	631	—	—	6	10	0.18	0.797
Assuan	267,357	48,942	—	—	9	2	—	—	7	2	0.004	0.022
TOTAL { 1933	5,694,599	1,245,599	247	92	1,636	1,701	86	37	388	198	0.064	0.295
1932	5,694,599	1,245,599	2,460	277	3,474	3,937	815	56	521	278	0.178	0.815
CAIRO GOVERNORATE												
Abdin	91,779	27,463	15	—	4	14	15	—	4	13	0.036	0.12
Bab el Shaaria	77,285	19,875	15	1	2	34	15	1	2	34	0.067	0.261
Bulaq	144,465	38,851	500	—	200	300	200	—	30	70	0.692	2.574
Darb el Ahmar	81,516	22,151	18	—	49	43	16	—	24	25	0.135	0.497
Ezbekia	68,677	20,880	90	205	17	84	51	55	—	26	0.577	1.896
Gamalia	74,872	19,639	3	—	40	60	—	—	10	27	0.137	0.524
Helwan	15,198	3,259	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	0.039	0.184
Khalifa	73,926	19,168	63	—	50	346	—	—	—	—	0.621	2.395
Muski	25,862	7,416	18	—	7	25	10	—	6	23	0.193	0.674
Old Cairo	49,495	13,865	7	—	11	10	1	—	5	9	0.056	0.202
Sayeda Zenab	104,064	26,583	60	—	40	200	20	—	10	20	0.288	1.128
Shubra	140,407	35,923	26	13	32	31	13	—	9	20	0.073	0.284
Waili and Heliopolis	132,219	36,365	30	—	207	523	2	—	11	55	0.575	2.089
TOTAL { 1933	1,079,765	291,438	846	219	659	1,675	341	56	111	327	0.315	1.166
1932	1,079,765	291,438	883	373	645	2,277	376	73	169	381	0.386	1.433



Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
ALEXANDRIA GOVERNORATE												
Ramleh ... ..	51,736	13,116	7	4	12	15	3	1	9	9	0.073	0.29
Moharram Bey ... ..	82,305	22,513	20	2	13	75	3	1	8	32	0.134	0.489
Attarine ... ..	57,853	17,454	48	3	34	53	7	1	14	6	0.239	0.79
Manshia ... ..	29,037	8,380	15	—	15	45	1	—	3	2	0.258	0.895
Labban ... ..	55,834	15,338	32	—	133	165	12	—	10	4	0.591	2.152
Gumruk ... ..	92,161	22,157	35	73	80	157	9	—	27	18	0.374	1.557
Mina El Basal ... ..	72,522	19,260	10	—	60	120	3	—	10	2	0.262	0.986
Karmuz ... ..	128,868	33,505	20	—	17	9	18	—	7	5	0.063	0.137
Port-Qism ... ..	2,747	1,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL { 1933 ... ..	573,063	153,390	187	82	364	639	56	3	88	78	0.222	0.829
TOTAL { 1932 ... ..	573,063	153,390	634	4	449	725	121	—	98	184	0.316	0.182
SUEZ CANAL GOVERNORATE												
Qism Awal ... ..	25,267	7,873	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	0.008	0.025
„ Tani ... ..	40,274	14,019	—	—	10	22	—	—	10	22	0.079	0.228
„ Talet ... ..	37,268	5,568	—	—	11	60	—	—	6	23	0.197	1.275
Port-Police ... ..	1,794	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ismailia ... ..	25,194	7,033	—	—	60	200	—	—	28	43	1.032	3.697
TOTAL { 1933 ... ..	129,797	35,040	—	—	82	283	—	—	45	89	0.281	1.042
TOTAL { 1932 ... ..	129,797	35,040	4	14	53	126	2	4	33	67	0.151	0.562
DAMIETTA GOVERNORATE												
Damietta ... ..	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944
TOTAL { 1933 ... ..	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944
TOTAL { 1932 ... ..	64,261	13,328	—	—	60	1,340	—	—	—	10	2.178	10.504
SUEZ GOVERNORATE												
Suez ... ..	40,523	12,186	1	—	31	17	1	—	22	10	0.121	0.402
TOTAL { 1933 ... ..	40,523	12,186	1	—	31	17	1	—	22	10	0.121	0.402
TOTAL { 1932 ... ..	40,523	12,186	—	—	59	19	—	—	47	14	0.192	0.64
GHARBIA PROVINCE												
Tanta ... ..	213,554	43,812	—	—	2	17	—	—	2	17	0.009	0.043
Kafr el Zayat ... ..	184,414	38,415	5	—	7	19	4	—	5	13	0.017	0.081
Kafr el Sheikh ... ..	227,029	44,554	25	—	13	65	13	—	7	20	0.045	0.231
Mehalla el Kebir ... ..	219,576	44,607	5	—	3	17	5	—	3	17	0.011	0.056
Dessouk ... ..	153,536	29,514	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	6	0.005	0.024
Fowa ... ..	73,202	13,426	—	—	6	2	—	—	1	3	0.011	0.06
Santa ... ..	148,779	32,098	42	—	9	334	1	—	2	22	0.259	1.2
Zifta ... ..	172,968	35,618	1	—	20	46	1	—	—	10	0.039	0.188
Talkha ... ..	138,350	27,211	—	—	6	8	—	—	6	8	0.01	0.051
Sherbin ... ..	170,561	32,938	—	—	23	19	—	—	5	6	0.025	0.128
Awal Tanta ... ..	46,967	12,109	39	—	21	23	30	—	21	20	0.177	0.685
Tani Tanta ... ..	43,049	10,047	12	—	11	50	6	—	8	17	0.17	0.727
TOTAL { 1933 ... ..	1,791,985	364,349	129	—	123	605	60	—	62	161	0.048	0.235
TOTAL { 1932 ... ..	1,791,985	364,349	921	—	348	1,073	390	—	137	473	0.131	0.643



1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491		1490		1489		1488		1487		1486		1485		1484		1483		1482		1481		1480		1479		1478		1477		1476		1475		1474		1473		1472		1471		1470		1469		1468		1467		1466		1465		1464		1463		1462		1461		1460		1459		1458		1457		1456		1455		1454		1453		1452		1451		1450		1449		1448		1447		1446		1445		1444		1443		1442		1441		1440		1439		1438		1437		1436		1435		1434		1433		1432		1431		1430		1429		1428		1427		1426		1425		1424		1423		1422		1421		1420		1419		1418		1417		1416		1415		1414		1413		1412		1411		1410		1409		1408		1407		1406		1405		1404		1403		1402		1401		1400		1399		1398		1397		1396		1395		1394		1393		1392		1391		1390		1389		1388		1387		1386		1385		1384		1383		1382		1381		1380		1379		1378		1377		1376		1375		1374		1373		1372		1371		1370		1369		1368		1367		1366		1365		1364		1363		1362		1361		1360		1359		1358		1357		1356		1355		1354		1353		1352		1351		1350		1349		1348		1347		1346		1345		1344		1343		1342		1341		1340		1339		1338		1337		1336		1335		1334		1333		1332		1331		1330		1329		1328		1327		1326		1325		1324		1323		1322		1321		1320		1319		1318		1317		1316		1315		1314		1313		1312		1311		1310		1309		1308		1307		1306		1305		1304		1303		1302		1301		1300		1299		1298		1297		1296		1295		1294		1293		1292		1291		1290		1289		1288		1287		1286		1285		1284		1283		1282		1281		1280		1279		1278		1277		1276		1275		1274		1273		1272		1271		1270		1269		1268		1267		1266		1265		1264		1263		1262		1261		1260		1259		1258		1257		1256		1255		1254		1253		1252		1251		1250		1249		1248		1247		1246		1245		1244		1243		1242		1241		1240		1239		1238		1237		1236		1235		1234		1233		1232		1231		1230		1229		1228		1227		1226		1225		1224		1223		1222		1221		1220		1219		1218		1217		1216		1215		1214		1213		1212		1211		1210		1209		1208		1207		1206		1205		1204		1203		1202		1201		1200		1199		1198		1197		1196		1195		1194		1193		1192		1191		1190		1189		1188		1187		1186		1185		1184		1183		1182		1181		1180		1179		1178		1177		1176		1175		1174		1173		1172		1171		1170		1169		1168		1167		1166		1165		1164		1163		1162		1161		1160		1159		1158		1157		1156		1155		1154		1153		1152		1151		1150		1149		1148		1147		1146		1145		1144		1143		1142		1141		1140		1139		1138		1137		1136		1135		1134		1133		1132		1131		1130		1129		1128		1127		1126		1125		1124		1123		1122		1121		1120		1119		1118		1117		1116		1115		1114		1113		1112		1111		1110		1109		1108		1107		1106		1105		1104		1103		1102		1101		11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Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
Benha	117,007	25,646	—	—	2	11	—	—	2	9	0.011	0.051
Toukh	130,251	28,516	—	—	30	91	—	—	1	3	0.093	0.424
Shebin el Kanater	148,328	34,992	—	—	25	112	—	—	1	12	0.092	0.392
Qaliub	163,290	36,017	—	—	25	106	—	—	2	11	0.08	0.364
TOTAL { 1933	558,876	125,171	—	—	82	320	—	—	6	35	0.072	0.321
{ 1932	558,876	125,171	78	36	102	538	15	—	3	45	0.135	0.603
ASSIOUT PROVINCE												
Deirut	190,786	42,310	5	—	25	34	3	—	15	2	0.034	0.151
Manfalout	162,427	35,469	11	—	57	12	11	—	21	6	0.049	0.226
Assiut	97,752	21,085	1	13	37	6	—	7	27	2	0.058	0.27
Abu Tig	159,521	34,171	10	—	90	100	5	—	50	80	0.125	0.585
Abnoub	110,523	24,173	—	—	23	1	—	—	8	—	0.022	0.099
El Badari	82,761	17,566	—	—	290	60	—	—	—	—	0.423	1.992
Mellawi	217,696	50,078	12	10	23	20	7	—	10	2	0.029	0.13
Assiut Bandar	57,134	13,831	5	—	150	5	5	—	100	3	0.28	1.157
TOTAL { 1933	1,078,600	238,683	44	23	695	238	31	7	231	95	0.093	0.419
{ 1932	1,078,600	238,683	1,041	133	1,561	1,942	174	15	231	100	0.433	1.959
GIRGA PROVINCE												
Akhmim	108,846	23,287	4	—	21	1	4	—	—	21	0.024	0.112
Baliana	160,984	33,480	1	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	0.005	0.024
Girga	229,177	45,105	5	—	8	2	5	—	8	2	0.007	0.033
Sohag	198,700	42,032	1	—	16	4	1	—	13	1	0.011	0.05
Tahta	156,852	32,772	4	—	32	5	1	—	8	—	0.026	0.125
Tema	113,824	23,959	3	2	14	4	1	1	11	3	0.02	0.096
TOTAL { 1933	968,383	200,635	18	2	98	16	12	3	67	7	0.014	0.067
{ 1932	968,383	200,635	421	7	717	382	145	5	108	29	0.158	0.761
QENA PROVINCE												
Nagge Hammadi	231,927	51,684	—	—	10	1	—	—	10	1	0.005	0.021
Deshna	119,061	25,305	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	0.003	0.012
Qena	145,778	31,658	3	—	31	4	3	—	31	4	0.026	0.12
Quos	145,384	29,738	—	—	94	—	—	—	5	—	0.065	0.316
Luxur	157,820	34,428	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	0.003	0.015
Esna	102,200	22,633	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.009
TOTAL { 1933	902,170	195,446	3	—	144	6	3	—	51	6	0.017	0.078
{ 1932	902,170	195,446	94	33	295	112	21	3	75	11	0.059	0.273



Village	POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE		NUMBER OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN THE VILLAGE								PERCENTAGE		
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years	
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish			
MINIA PROVINCE													
Minia Bandar	44,325	11,196	12	—	38	50	12	—	13	28	0.226	0.893	
„ Markaz	120,297	27,500	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	0.002	0.011	
Abu Korkas	112,203	26,357	—	—	10	10	—	—	3	1	0.018	0.076	
Samalout	140,459	31,550	5	1	—	1	5	1	—	1	0.005	0.022	
Beni Mazar	171,128	39,166	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.001	0.003	
Maghagha	142,252	32,809	6	35	7	12	2	23	3	6	0.042	0.183	
Fashn	109,026	24,839	—	—	150	250	—	—	1	4	0.367	1.61	
TOTAL	1933	839,690	193,417	23	36	208	321	19	24	23	41	0.07	0.306
	1932	839,690	193,417	481	36	520	759	383	24	56	48	0.214	0.93
GIZA PROVINCE													
Safi	112,898	24,810	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	0.003	0.012	
Embaba	179,170	41,329	1	—	3	9	1	—	3	9	0.007	0.031	
Giza	128,034	30,908	12	21	36	233	—	2	—	6	0.236	0.977	
„ Bandar	26,921	6,665	57	—	14	74	20	—	—	18	0.539	2.176	
Ayyat	129,170	27,574	4	3	—	6	—	3	—	2	0.01	0.047	
TOTAL	1933	576,193	131,286	74	24	53	325	21	5	3	37	0.083	0.363
	1932	576,193	131,286	99	21	60	360	10	2	1	38	0.094	0.411
FAYOUM PROVINCE													
Fayoum Bandar	52,863	12,081	80	7	140	130	—	—	—	—	0.675	2.955	
„ Markaz	128,109	27,906	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	0.012	0.057	
Sennouris	186,796	41,315	2	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	0.009	0.044	
Etsa	186,272	40,901	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.009	
TOTAL	1933	554,040	122,203	82	7	147	159	—	—	—	—	0.071	0.323
	1932	554,040	122,203	139	47	189	191	27	7	3	7	0.102	0.463
BENI SUF PROVINCE													
Beni Suf	222,956	51,654	—	—	214	261	—	—	1	1	0.213	0.92	
Beba	169,055	37,700	3	—	68	299	—	—	5	8	0.219	0.981	
Wasta	116,155	25,633	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	1	0.061	0.277	
TOTAL	1933	508,166	114,987	3	—	282	631	—	—	6	10	0.18	0.797
	1932	508,166	114,987	182	—	131	191	55	—	46	45	0.099	0.438
ASSUAN PROVINCE													
Assuan	106,421	22,904	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	0.008	0.039	
Edfou	106,455	20,551	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.002	0.01	
El Derr	54,481	5,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1933	267,357	48,942	—	—	9	2	—	—	7	2	0.004	0.022
	1932	267,357	48,942	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.0004	0.002



# Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nature of dealers.		Greek.	British.	Italian.	French.	Egyptian.	Syrian.	Russian.	Persian.	Chinese.	Yugoslav.	Belgian.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	German.	Armenian.	Turkish.	Hungarian.	Bulgarian.	Polish.	Albanian.	Palestinian.	Austrian.	TOTAL.
Big Dealers ...	1933	42	9	28	21	26	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	143
	1932	95	38	48	28	37	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	3	2	9	—	—	1	—	1	1	273
	1931	142	32	51	38	11	8	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	1	8	8	—	4	1	—	3	—	319
	1930	153	56	93	76	52	5	5	1	2	2	—	—	3	4	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	461
Big Intermediaries.	1933	8	—	1	6	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
	1932	15	5	6	6	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
	1931	18	7	9	7	97	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	148
	1930	164	2	—	13	134	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	322
Small Dealers.	1933	—	—	—	—	465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
	1932	—	—	—	—	713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	713
	1931	—	—	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552
	1930	—	—	—	—	2020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,020
Small Intermediaries	1933	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
	1932	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
	1931	—	—	—	—	809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	809
	1930	—	—	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
TOTAL ...	1933	50	9	29	27	657	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	789
	1932	110	43	54	34	1003	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	7	4	2	9	—	—	1	—	1	1	1,274
	1931	160	39	60	45	1469	8	—	—	18	—	2	—	—	1	8	8	—	4	1	2	3	—	1,828
	1930	317	58	93	89	2531	5	5	1	3	3	2	1	5	5	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	3,128



TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS  
INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Trade	Number			
	1933	1932	1931	1930
Unemployed ... ..	246	496	651	736
Farmers (Fellaheen) ... ..	70	237	310	852
Coffee-shop workers ... ..	194	326	475	451
Street hawkers ... ..	202	389	469	656
Merchants ... ..	39	127	174	804
Carters ... ..	76	106	176	236
Tailors ... ..	8	43	54	91
Land-owners ... ..	28	68	66	2
Chauffeurs ... ..	17	51	76	90
Clerks ... ..	3	5	8	34
Goldsmiths ... ..	6	8	15	6
Public writers... ..	12	39	69	34
Musicians ... ..	5	9	12	21
Students ... ..	2	7	11	7
Commission agents ... ..	4	4	8	6
Contractors ... ..	6	6	16	11
Actors ... ..	3	3	4	3
Policemen ... ..	11	—	8	9
Teachers ... ..	—	—	4	6
Engineers ... ..	1	7	—	—
Brokers ... ..	6	—	14	11
Doctors ... ..	—	—	—	1
Assistant advocates ... ..	1	2	—	4
Other Trades ... ..	1,624	2,504	4,374	3,088
TOTAL... ..	2,564	4,437	6,994	7,155



## Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade

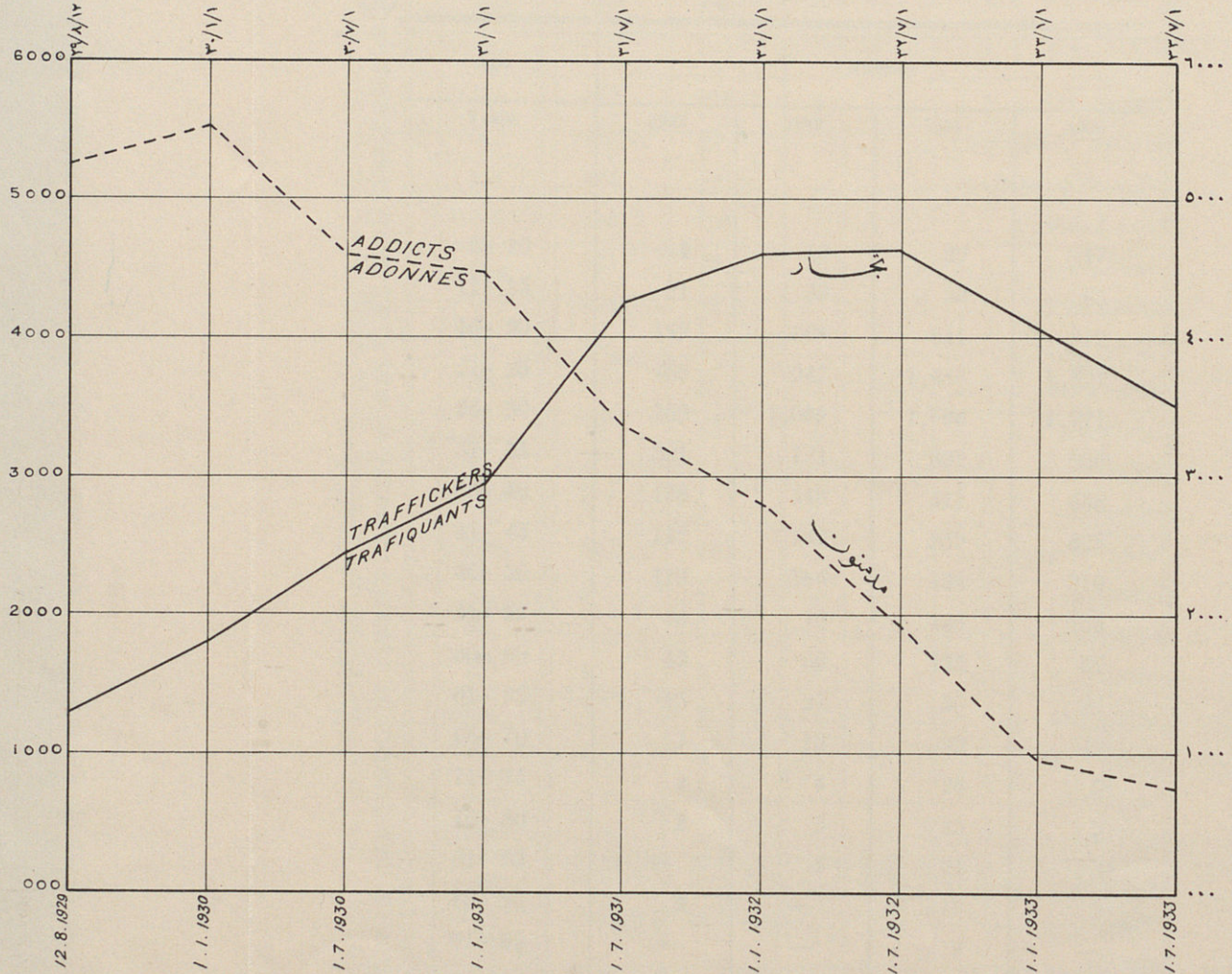
### AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Age Years.	Number			
	1933	1932	1931	1930
6- 10	4	10	29	17
11- 15	21	33	56	65
16- 20	192	368	611	819
21- 25	489	947	1,486	1,831
26- 30	769	1,069	1,696	1,721
31- 35	391	794	892	936
36- 40	158	448	571	658
41- 45	142	192	359	325
46- 50	119	186	428	310
51- 55	46	72	133	158
56- 60	42	66	125	67
61- 65	15	21	56	27
66- 70	7	18	39	49
71- 75	2	4	28	5
76- 80	2	3	25	9
81- 85	—	1	21	2
86- 90	2	—	19	2
91- 95	—	—	9	—
96-100	—	—	6	2
Age unknown	163	205	375	152
TOTAL... ..	2,564	4,437	6,994	7,155



# أرقام السجون

## STATISTIQUE DE PRISON PRISON FIGURES



DATE	TRAFFICKERS TRAFIQUANTS	ADDICTS ADONNES
12.8.29	1293	5238
1.1.30	1799	5500
1.7.30	2436	4592
1.1.31	2952	4463
1.7.31	4267	3354
1.1.32	4619	2813
1.7.32	4650	1924
1.1.33	4084	962
1.7.33	3519	748

التاريخ	تجار	مدمنون
٩٢٩/٨/١٢	١٢٩٣	٥٢٣٨
٩٣٠/١/١	١٧٩٩	٥٥٠٠
٩٣٠/٧/١	٢٤٣٦	٤٥٩٢
٩٣١/١/١	٢٩٥٢	٤٤٦٣
٩٣١/٧/١	٤٢٦٧	٣٣٥٤
٩٣٢/١/١	٤٦١٩	٢٨١٣
٩٣٢/٧/١	٤٦٥٠	١٩٢٤
٩٣٣/١/١	٤٠٨٤	٩٦٢
٩٣٣/٧/١	٣٥١٩	٧٤٨



**NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1933,  
(UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS)**

PRISON	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
Cairo	40	162	202	38	25	63	265
Appcal	3	10	13	15	4	19	32
Alexandria	35	276	311	17	93	110	421
Tanta	37	166	203	19	55	74	277
Zagazig	8	143	151	2	20	22	173
Damanhour	6	44	50	—	19	19	69
Shebin el Kom	—	9	9	7	4	11	20
Benha	1	25	26	—	11	11	37
Mansoura	18	79	97	—	14	14	111
Port-Said	5	28	33	1	2	3	36
Giza Camp	—	162	162	—	57	57	219
Beni-Suef	3	36	39	—	6	6	45
Fayoum	—	4	4	2	2	4	8
Minya	2	65	67	2	5	7	74
Asyût	10	187	197	9	69	78	275
Sohag	3	32	35	5	11	16	51
Qena	—	115	115	—	19	19	134
Tura Farm	—	982	982	—	84	84	1,066
Abu Zaabel Camp	—	297	297	—	15	15	312
Giza	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Men's Reformatory, Delta	—	105	105	—	41	41	146
Juvenile Reformatory, Giza	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Juvenile Reformatory, Marg	—	62	62	—	1	1	63
Girls' Reformatory	—	21	21	—	—	—	21
<hr/>							
Total on 1-10-1933	171	3,012	3,183	117	557	674	3,857
" on 1-7-1933	109	3,410	3,519	194	554	748	4,267
" on 1-4-1933	150	3,892	4,042	129	749	878	4,920
" on 1-1-1933	144	3,940	4,084	156	806	962	5,016
" on 1-10-1932	210	4,217	4,427	185	1,120	1,305	5,732
" on 1-7-1932	220	4,430	4,650	246	1,678	1,924	6,574
" on 1-4-1932	233	4,591	4,824	362	2,019	2,381	7,205
" on 1-1-1932	170	4,449	4,619	390	2,423	2,813	7,432
" on 1-10-1931	239	4,088	4,327	479	2,403	2,882	7,209
" on 1-7-1931	235	4,032	4,267	357	2,997	3,354	7,621



**NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1933,  
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS (contd.)**

Grand Total	ADDICTS			TRAFFICKEERS			ADDICTS			Grand Total
	Prison	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
Total	on 1-4-1931	...	193	3,292	3,485	514	3,302	3,816	7,301	
"	on 1-1-1931	...	185	2,767	2,952	472	3,991	4,463	7,415	
"	on 1-10-1930	...	203	2,625	2,828	502	4,078	4,580	7,408	
"	on 1-7-1930	...	198	2,238	2,436	515	4,077	4,592	7,028	
"	on 1-4-1930	...	217	1,718	1,935	730	4,538	5,268	7,203	
"	on 1-1-1930	...	209	1,590	1,799	714	4,786	5,500	7,299	
"	on 1-12-1929	...	189	1,624	1,813	640	4,677	5,317	7,130	
"	on 1-10-1929	...	210	1,354	1,564	863	4,818	5,681	7,245	
"	on 12-8-1929	...	195	1,098	1,293	950	4,288	5,238	6,531	

STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE DIRECTOR, MEDICAL SECTION, PRISONS DEPARTMENT, SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS IMPRISONED UNDER NARCOTIC LAW AND TREATED FOR ADDICTION BY PRISONS' HOSPITALS, DURING YEARS 1930 TO 1933

	Inpatient prisoners	Outpatient prisoners	Total	Of whom died
1930	185	2,710	2895	111
1931	106	2,175	2281	90
1932	66	1,116	1182	60
1933	57	528	585	22

REMARKS.—The number of drug patients has fallen with the general reduction of drug prisoners. Severe hospital cases have been much reduced in number and are now very rare. This is due to efficient and quick police action in arresting traffickers and addicts in the early stages of their careers, thus enabling the Prison Hospital authorities to give effective treatment before addiction is too far advanced.



### Analysis of 400 Prisoner Addicts

Hashish	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Opium	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Heroin	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Manzoul	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Mixture	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Morphine	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
								<hr/>
								400

The percentage of the above as compared with the previous years is as follows :—

			1931	1932	1933
			%	%	%
Hashish	used by	...	17·6	39·0	36·5
Heroin	used by	...	67·4	29·4	22·75
Opium	used by	...	8·8	24·4	33·75
Manzoul	used by	...	2·6	5·2	4·25
Cocaine	used by	...	1·6	0·0	—
Mixture	used by	...	1·8	1·6	2·75
Morphine	used by	...	0·2	0·4	—



TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS  
NUMBER OF PRISONER ADDICTS FOR EACH TRADE, OCTOBER 1, 1933.

PROFESSIONS	Hashish	Heroin	Opium	Manzoul	Mixture	Cocaine	Morphine	Total	Percentage
Blacksmiths ... ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.0
Bakers ... ..	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	8	2.0
Butchers ... ..	11	4	3	—	—	—	—	18	4.5
Bicycle dealers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Builders ... ..	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	7	1.75
Boatmen ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Boats ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Bolgha makers ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Beggar ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Carpenters ... ..	6	6	2	3	—	—	—	17	4.25
Cage-maker ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Coffee Shopmen ... ..	18	9	11	2	1	—	—	41	10.25
Coppersmiths ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Cooks ... ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	1.25
Coffin-bearer ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Cultivators ... ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	6	1.50
Calligraphist ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Cobblers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Commission agent ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Contractors ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Coal-Men ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Clerks ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Cabmen ... ..	3	4	5	4	1	—	—	17	4.25
Camel-men ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.25
Clippers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Chauffeurs ... ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	0.50
Confectioners ... ..	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	1.25
Dyer ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Dentist ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Employees ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Electrician ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Fruit dealers ... ..	6	3	5	—	1	—	—	15	3.75
Farrashes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Farmers ... ..	14	2	15	—	—	—	—	31	7.75
Floor constructor ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Forage sellers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Fishermen ... ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	0.1
Fitters ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Grocers ... ..	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	11	2.75
Glaziers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Goldsmiths ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Hair dressers ... ..	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	1.0
Hawkers ... ..	4	5	2	1	—	—	—	12	3.0
Hide dealers ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Haberdashers ... ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	1.0
Head of Religious Section ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Hotel proprietor ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Ironers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Koran Reciters ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75



TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (contd.)

PROFESSIONS	Hashish	Heroin	Opium	Manzoul	Mixture	Cocaine	Morphine	Total	Percentage
Land-lords ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Labourers ... ..	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	1.25
Lustrers ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Medical attendants ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Mechanics ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Musicians ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Merchants ... ..	8	3	7	1	3	—	—	22	5.50
Moulderers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Milk sellers ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Miller ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
News-paper sellers ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Native cook ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Painters ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Porters ... ..	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	6	1.25
Policemen ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Poulterers ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Printers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Public writers ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Petroleum seller ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Pensioner ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Restaurateurs ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	0.75
Rivetter ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Shoemakers ... ..	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	11	2.75
Sais ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Stevedore ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Sailors ... ..	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	1.25
Spice dealers ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Shoeblocks ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Sweepers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Store-keepers ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.25
Salted Fish dealer ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Syrup sellers ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Stopper ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Tailors ... ..	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	2.25
Timber sellers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Tobacconists ... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	0.75
Tinsmiths ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Tent Makers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Tarbush Makers ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Upholsterers ... ..	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	7	1.75
Vegetable dealers ... ..	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	10	2.5
White-washers ... ..	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Water carriers ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Watchmen, night ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Weavers ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Woollen felt maker ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	0.75
Weigher ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
TOTAL ... ..	146	91	135	17	11	—	—	400	—



### PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY ADDICTS ON

Percentage	KIND										5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%
	Opium	Hashish	Cocaine	Morphine	Manzoul	Mixture	Heroin	Opium...	Hashish	Cocaine											
Hashish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	26	17	4	24	12	4	11	4	
Opium...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	31	23	31	9	3	11	7	1	2	—	
Heroin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	—	4	9	1	15	8	2	15	2	
Manzoul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	
Cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Morphine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	52	47	68	36	10	52	28	7	28	6	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	13.0	11.75	17.0	9.0	2.5	13.0	7.0	1.75	7.0	10.5	

*N.B.*—It will be noticed that of the 400 prisoner addicts, 15 persons *i.e.* 3.75 per cent, spent on their drugs more than what they earned. These persons stated that they made the extra money in the following ways:—

6 by theft.  
1 by sale of his and wife's clothes.  
5 " " their landed property.  
3 " " " parents' clothes.

15

THEIR DRUGS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	120%	150%	160%	170%	200%	250%	400%	With No wages	TOTAL
3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	146
—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
5	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	1	2	7	2	1	—	91
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	7	3	2	2	1	—	—	5	1	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	400
2.0	1.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.25	—	—	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.75	0.50	0.25	0.25	100



# AGES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 65	66 to 70	71 to 75	Total
Hashish ... ..	4	31	23	31	16	11	14	5	4	3	1	3	146
Opium ... ..	3	17	21	22	17	19	12	8	9	4	1	2	135
Heroin ... ..	2	15	25	21	13	6	1	2	4	1	—	1	91
Manzoul ... ..	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	17
Mixture ... ..	—	1	—	4	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	11
Cocaine ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	10	65	72	81	51	38	29	18	19	8	2	7	400
Percentage ... ..	2.5	16.25	18.0	20.25	12.75	9.50	7.25	4.5	4.75	2.0	0.50	1.75	100



COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE  
OF DRUGS USED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	No previous conviction	One previous conviction	Two previous convictions	Three previous convictions	Four previous convictions	Five previous convictions	Six previous convictions	Seven previous convictions	Eight previous convictions	Nine previous convictions	Fifteen previous convictions	TOTAL
Hashish ... ..	68	52	19	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
Opium ... ..	70	38	18	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
Heroin... ..	30	23	18	13	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	91
Manzoul ... ..	6	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Mixture ... ..	6	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cocaine ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	180	120	61	24	9	2	1	2	1	—	—	400
Percentage ... ..	45.0	30.0	15.25	6.0	2.25	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	—	—	100

DATA QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSIDERED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)



DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

Kind	$\frac{1}{10}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{5}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{3}$ Gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gr.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Gr.	1 Gr.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Grs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Grs.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ Grs.	2 Grs.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ Grs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Grs.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ Grs.	3 Grs.	4 Grs.	5 Grs.	10 Grs.	12 Grs.	20 Grs.	Total
Hashish	8	9	4	20	5	74	6	8	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	146
Opium	4	11	18	24	5	37	1	19	1	5	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	135
Heroin	8	8	3	14	2	29	1	12	2	3	—	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	91
Manzoul	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	8	1	17
Mixture	2	2	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cocaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	22	31	26	58	14	143	8	41	3	10	3	18	—	2	—	6	4	1	—	9	1	400
Percentage	5.5	7.75	6.5	14.50	3.5	35.75	2.0	10.25	0.75	2.50	0.75	4.5	—	0.50	—	1.50	1	0.25	—	2.25	0.25	100



DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONERS

Percentage	Duration of Addiction										Total
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	
0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
0.2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
0.3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30
0.4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
0.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
0.6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	60
0.7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70
0.8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
0.9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	90
1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100

Duration of Addiction of 400 Prisoners according to their own Statements



DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONERS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

KIND	Under 1 Year	One Year	1½ Years	2 Years	2½ Years	3 Years	3½ Years	4 Years	4½ Years	5 Years	5½ Years	6 Years	6½ Years	7 Years	7½ Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	20 Years	25 Years	30 Years	40 years	TOTAL
Hashish	6	27	5	13	2	8	—	7	3	18	2	10	—	3	—	1	2	14	1	4	1	—	5	1	1	—	8	2	—	2	146
Opium	7	14	1	10	—	8	—	9	—	10	—	12	—	7	—	6	—	13	—	4	1	2	5	1	—	1	11	4	5	4	135
Heroin	3	12	—	12	—	17	—	5	—	12	—	4	—	3	—	5	3	6	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	91
Manzoul	2	11	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Mixture	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cocaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	19	54	7	39	2	35	—	21	3	43	2	28	—	13	—	12	6	38	4	10	3	5	13	2	2	1	20	6	6	6	400
Percentage	4.75	13.5	1.75	9.75	0.50	8.75	—	5.25	0.75	10.75	0.50	7.0	—	3.25	—	3.0	1.50	9.5	1	2.5	0.75	1.25	3.25	0.50	0.50	0.25	5.1	1.50	1.50	1.50	100

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932 AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Period	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	20 Years	25 Years	30 Years	40 years	Total
1	2	14	1	4	1	—	5	1	1	—	8	2	—	2	146
6	—	13	—	4	1	2	5	1	—	1	11	4	5	4	135
5	3	6	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	91
—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	6	38	4	10	3	5	13	2	2	1	20	6	6	6	400
0	1.50	9.5	1	2.5	0.75	1.25	3.25	0.50	0.50	0.25	5	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
18	—	37	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	40	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
996	—	1,686	1,941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173	—	170	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	1,737	3,377	4,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## CHAPTER VIII

### Judgments by Native and Consular Courts in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES—  
TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS, CONVICTIONS, NATURE OF CRIMES  
AND SENTENCES—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS AD-  
MINISTRATION—FINES IMPOSED UNDER NARCOTICS LAW—  
JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS—EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM  
DECEMBER 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933 AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Sentences.	Number of Cases			
	1930	1931	1932	1933
6 months' imprisonment ... ..	213	48	42	12
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ... ..	4,020	1,654	1,347	533
7 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	1	—
7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40 ... ..	—	6	—	—
8 months' imprisonment ... ..	19	3	2	—
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 ... ..	274	83	36	14
9 months' imprisonment ... ..	12	1	—	—
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ... ..	94	61	37	18
10 months' imprisonment ... ..	1	—	—	—
10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	6	5	2	2
1 year imprisonment ... ..	146	46	40	17
1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ... ..	3,534	1,941	1,686	996
14 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	3	1	—
15 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	—	—
15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300 ... ..	4	1	—	—
18 months' imprisonment ... ..	32	11	13	1
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 ... ..	416	370	170	179
<i>Carried forward</i> ... ..	5,7	4,233	3,377	1,772



**JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933 AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (contd.)**

Sentences	Number of Cases			
	1930	1931	1932	1933
<i>Brought forward</i> ... ..	5,773	4,233	3,377	1,772
2 years' imprisonment ... ..	57	30	3	4
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 ... ..	1,082	899	652	377
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ... ..	1	5	8	5
3 years' imprisonment ... ..	21	11	2	2
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 ... ..	267	303	190	148
4 years' imprisonment ... ..	1	—	—	—
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000 ... ..	17	17	31	10
5 years' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	1	—
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000 ... ..	23	27	88	19
<b>TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED</b> ... ..	<b>10,240</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>4,372</b>	<b>2,337</b>
Filed finally for no crime ... ..	853	817	550	291
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs ... ..	63	71	19	49
Filed temporarily for accused being unknown ... ..	153	119	79	—
Filed finally for being untrue ... ..	89	51	57	—
Juvenile judgments ... ..	11	29	20	—
Acquitted ... ..	930	1,091	883	573
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>2,099</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>913</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>12,339</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>3,250</b>



LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS  
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST

(3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (4) NATURE OF CRIMES  
THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from 1.12.1932 to 30.11.1933

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	10 months' imprisonment	10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	1 year imprisonment	1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E.10 to L.E.600	14 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200	15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to varying L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Cobler ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2
Plasterer ... ..	1 A	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	5
Advertiser ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Classifier ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hawker ... ..	1 A	34 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	92 A	—	—	15 A	2 C	—	33 A	—	10 A	—	4 A	—	—	1 A	31 A	38 A	—	318
	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 C	—	—	6 B	5 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 C	4 B	6 B	—	—
Grocer ... ..	—	7 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	17 B	—	—	3 A	4 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	5 A	14 A	—	66
	—	2 C	—	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	1 A	19 A	—	—	1 C	1 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	1 B	—	—
Builder ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 C	—	—	1 A	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	1 A	—	16
Saddler ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitter ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	—	7
Boatman ... ..	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 A	—	—	5 A	8 A	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	—	—	7 A	5 A	—	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—
Sailor ... ..	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	1 A	8 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	19
Bootblack ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	5 A	—	—	1 B	1 A	1 B	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	3 A	3 A	—	19
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riveter ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2 A	—	8
Farrier ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	—	1
Doorkeeper ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bulgha-maker ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	1 A	1 A	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee dealer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	1
Butcher's boy ...	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2 A	—	8
Medical Attendant	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	—	5
Pupil ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	5
Grave digger... ..	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tailor ... ..	1 A	7 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 A	—	—	1 B	4 B	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	11 A	—	53
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 B	—	—	4 A	4 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant ... ..	2 C	18 A	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	43 A	—	—	2 B	31 A	2 A	—	—	15 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	11 A	28 A	—	175
	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	1 B	4 B	1 C	—	—
Leather dealer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	4
Camel driver... ..	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 A	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	3 A	—	27
	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardener... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	4
Garcon ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	3
Plasterer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	1
Butcher ... ..	—	7 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	13 A	—	—	4 A	2 B	5 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 A	1 A	12 A	—	56
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	—	—
Shoemaker ... ..	1 A	8 A	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	12 A	—	—	1 A	3 A	2 B	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	5 A	—	6 A	—	46
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	1 B	1 B	—	—



LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS  
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST

During the period

(3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (2) (4) NATURE OF CRIMES (1)  
THE CONVICTED PERSONS (5)

from 1.12.1932 to 30.11.1933

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	10 months' imprisonment	10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	1 year imprisonment	1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	14 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200	15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500.	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000.	5 years' imprisonment	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL		
Donkey man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Weaver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Quarryman	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Porter ...	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Blacksmith	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	3 A	18	
Hairdresser	—	8 A 1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 B 4 A 1 B	—	—	1 B 1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A 1 B	30	
Bath man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Peas seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Mat maker	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Wood man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Silk maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 B	6	
Confectioner	—	5 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	6 A	—	—	—	2 A 1 B 1 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A 2 A 1 B 1 A 4 A	—	4 A 1 B 1 A 4 A	24	
Timber dealer	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Baker	—	10 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	11 A 1 B	—	—	—	1 A 2 B	—	3 A	—	—	1 A 2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turner	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	3	
Servant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Basket maker	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	6	
Calligraphist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Tent maker	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Canvas maker	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Seal engraver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Haberdasher	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	7	
Unemployed	—	20 A 2 B 1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 A 9 B 1 C	—	—	—	10 A 4 B	—	15 A 3 B	2 B	—	9 A 3 B	—	—	—	—	—	4 B 13 A 5 B	—	9 A 7 B	39 A 7 B	219
Vegetable seller	—	5 A 1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 A 4 B	—	—	—	4 A 3 B 1 B	—	6 A 3 B 3 A	—	—	5 A 1 B	—	—	—	—	1 A 5 A 2 B 1 A	—	—	8 A 2 A	59	
Watchman	—	1 A 1 B	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	13	
Stone worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1	
Auctioneer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Grinder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tobacconist	—	1 A 1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A 4 B	—	—	—	1 A 1 B	—	3 A 1 B	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B 3 A 2 B 1 C	—	—	8 A 2 B	36
Foreman	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Stopper	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scavenger	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oil seller...	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	6	



LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS      (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS      (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS      (4) NATURE OF CRIMES  
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from 1.12.1932 to 30.11.1933

[illegible]



LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (4) NATURE OF CRIMES  
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from 1.12.1932 to 30.11.1933

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	10 months' imprisonment	10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	14 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200	15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL		
Shepherd ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	8		
Seive-maker ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diver ... ..	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Pot-maker ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Koran reciter ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	
Coal man ... ..	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salt fish seller ... ..	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Farrash ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	8	8	
Examiner ... ..	—	5 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	2 A	—	—	3 B	—	—	—	—	4 A	1 A	5 A	27	—	
Photographer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	1	1	
Pastry Cook ... ..	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Poulterer... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	3 A	—	—	
Fruit seller ... ..	—	6 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	13	
Farmer ... ..	5 A	104 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 A	9 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	5 A	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	
Glazier ... ..	—	1 D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	
Clipper ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 C	—	1 A	2	2	
Commissioner... ..	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	3	
Measurer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1	1	
Ship Officer ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Labourer... ..	—	11 A	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	6 B	—	—	—	9 A	—	16 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	16 A	2 A	15 A	—	—	
—	—	3 B	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	6 C	—	—	—	3 B	—	2 B	—	—	2 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	138	
—	—	3 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	2 C	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	
—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	3 A	6	
—	—	68 A	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	89 A	—	—	—	—	—	23 A	—	—	8 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	22 A	8 A	—
—	—	7 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 B	—	—	—	—	—	6 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	3 B	1 B	—	—
—	—	2 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	
Tripe man ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamp-man ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meat roaster ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Stationery seller ... ..	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ticket collector ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	2
Book seller ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrician ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Public writer ... ..	1 A	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoewriter ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cap-maker ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</				



LIST

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS  
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST

During the period

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	10 months' imprisonment	10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	14 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200
Milk seller ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 A	—
Bailiff ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—
Engineer ... ..	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Employee ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Marble-dealer ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Storeman ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Floor maker ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
Tax collector ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Contractor ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Printer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Upholsterer ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	7 A	—
Ironer ... ..	—	4 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—
White washer ... ..	—	5 A	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	8 A	—
...	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
...	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—
Mechanic ... ..	—	6 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	3 A	—
...	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
Prostitute ... ..	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Musician ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	2 A	—
Sawer ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivation supervisor ... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copperman ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	—
Painter ... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	3 A	—
...	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—
Carpenter ... ..	—	7 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	19 A	—
...	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—
Spinner ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China seller ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
Stone dresser ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—
Lawyers' clerk ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	12	533	—	—	14	—	18	—	2	17	996	—

A=Possession of narcotic drugs

B=Traffickers

C=Addicts

D=Cultivation

SHOWING

(3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (4) NATURE OF CRIMES  
THE CONVICTED PERSONS

from 1.12.1932 to 30.11.1933

15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
—	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	3 A	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2
—	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2
—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	1 A	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	6
—	—	1 A	1 A	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	19
—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	2 A	15
—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	41
—	—	2 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 A	19
—	—	1 B	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	11
—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	8
—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	1
—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	4
—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
—	—	2 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	4 A	61
—	—	7 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	2 B	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	14 A	1
—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	1
—	1	179	4	377	5	2	148	—	10	—	19	291	49	573	3,250

Number of accused persons, viz. :—

Accused of possession ... ..	2,871
Accused of trafficking ... ..	316
Accused of addiction ... ..	59
Accused of cultivation ... ..	4

TOTAL ... .. 3,250

Number of convictions 2,337







**JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTIC CASES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933 AS COMPARED WITH  
PREVIOUS YEARS**

Sentences	Number of cases			
	1930	1931	1932	1933
6 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	—	—
6 months imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 60... ..	3	5	1	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200... ..	20	7	13	1
18 months' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	—	—
18 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200... ..	4	5	1	—
2 years' imprisonment ... ..	—	—	—	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400... ..	22	14	8	9
2½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 100 ... ..	—	5	1	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600... ..	5	9	20	13
4 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500... ..	—	1	9	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 500 to L.E. 1,000 ...	—	—	5	—
8 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	1	—
9 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	1	—
10 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	1	—
Penal servitude for life and fine of L.E. 500 ... ..	—	—	1	—
<b>TOTAL... ..</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>ACQUITTED ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>27</b>



From the above it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons Convicted	Persons acquitted	Juveniles convicted	TOTAL
1933... ..	2,361	916	—	3,277
1932... ..	4,433	1,596	20	6,049
1931... ..	5,571	1,093	29	6,693
1930... ..	10,294	930	11	11,235
1929... ..	6,737	867	3	7,607

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against was as follows :—

Years*	Persons Convicted	Persons Acquitted	TOTAL
1933... ..	2,835	642	3,477
1932... ..	5,163	968	6,131
1931... ..	7,539	1,226	8,765
1930... ..	7,796	1,457	9,253

#### *Fines imposed under Narcotics Law.*

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics, as compared with the previous years, have been as follows :—

AUTHORITY	Fines imposed			
	1930	1931*	1932*	1933*
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals ... ..	1,319,307	1,204,280	858,110	599,095
Customs Commissions ... ..	27,200	10,445	15,358	654
Frontiers Administration ... ..	6,850	5,550	21,480	3,030
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,353,357</b>	<b>1,220,275</b>	<b>894,948</b>	<b>602,779</b>

\* Records started from 1930 only.



JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933  
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

CONSULATE	Year	Number of Cases	Cases where fines of 790 mills. to L.E. 10 (without imprisonment) were inflicted	Sentences of under 1 month's imprisonment	Sentences of 1 to 6 month's imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 month's imprisonment	Sentences of over 6 months to 12 months imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 63-600 mills were inflicted with over 6 months to 12 months imprisonment	Sentences of over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 1218-750 mills were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment	REMARKS
British	1933	3	—	—	2	1 (7)	1	—	—	—	(1) 10 —
	1932	19	—	1	16	9 (6)	—	—	—	—	(2) 10 —
	1931	20	—	1	17	7 (4)	2	—	—	—	(3) 1,218 750
	1930	19	1 (1)	—	16	3 (2)	1	1 (5)	1	1 (3)	(4) 9 750 (5) 24 375 (6) 14 625
French	1933	8	—	—	4	2 (12)	4	3 (12)	—	—	(7) 19 500
	1932	8	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	(8) — 790
	1931	14	1 (11)	1	8	—	3	—	1	—	(9) — 474
	1930	43	3 (8)	—	31	3 (9)	7	1 (10)	2	—	(10) 15 800 (11) 3 — (12) 7 890
German	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13) 1 300
	1932	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14) 10 400
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15) 1 40
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16) 1 300 (17) — 260 (18) — 520
Greek	1933	30	—	—	12	9 (20)	11	10 (21)	7	7 (22)	(19) — 520
	1932	73	—	—	36	12 (17)	34	20 (18)	3	3 (19)	(20) — 260
	1931	72	—	—	53	29 (15)	19	15 (16)	—	—	(21) — 260
	1930	95	—	—	93	69 (13)	2	2 (14)	—	—	(22) — 260 (23) 5 618 (24) 5 300
Italian	1933	23	1 (33)	—	—	—	18	18 (34)	4	4 (35)	(25) 42 400
	1932	29	—	—	9	6 (30)	12	11 (31)	8	8 (32)	(26) 42 400
	1931	35	—	2	26	26 (27)	6	6 (28)	1	1 (29)	(27) 5 300
	1930	41	2 (23)	—	33	33 (24)	5	5 (25)	1	1 (26)	(28) 10 600 (29) 13 250 (30) 5 300 (31) 7 420
Roumanian	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(32) 10 600
	1932	3	—	—	3	3 (36)	—	—	—	—	(33) 10 600
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(34) 7 60
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(35) 1 60 (36) 15 850



STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION  
AS COMPARED WITH THE

NATIONALITIES.	CAIRO		ALEX-ANDRIA		PORT SAID		GHARBIA		SHARKIA		DAKAHLIA	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British...	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French...	4 <sup>a</sup>	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek...	2	3	10 <sup>c</sup>	11	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Italian...	d	—	9 <sup>e</sup>	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	6	27	20	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total shown in 1932 Report...	24	17	69	64	4	5	10	7	1	1	1	1
" " 1931 "	15	9	37	36	10	8	24	14	2	2	5	6
" " 1930 "	37	30	94	76	4	3	10	4	2	3	15	10
" " 1929 "	10	4	24	7	6	4	12	7	4	2	10	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	94	66	251	203	27	23	57	33	9	8	31	25

(a) Includes 2 prevented from return to Egypt.

(b) Three persons whose expulsion was applied for in previous years were struck off French status.

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not

	GREEK	FRENCH	ITALIAN	ROUMANIAN	PALESTINIAN
1933	5	4	7	—	1
Shown in 1932 Report ...	9	—	3	2	1
" " 1931 "	3	4	6	—	—
" " 1930 "	9	16	2	1	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	26	24	18	3	4

\* Includes 2 local subjects

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933,  
PREVIOUS PERIODS.

MENUFIA		MINIA		ASSIUT		QALUBIA		SUEZ		BEHERA		TOTAL	
Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	42	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	111	97
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	75
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	129
—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	69	33
2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	367
3	1	3	2	5	2	1	—	4	4	1	—	—	—

(c) Includes 1 dead.

(d) Previous year's figure includes 1 prevented this year from return to Egypt.

(e) Includes 1 prevented from return to Egypt.

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt :—

SYRIAN	YUGOSLA-VIAN	BRITISH	TURKISH	POLISH	ARMENIAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	16
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	37
4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	4	2	1	1	1	90



## CHAPTER IX

### Social effects of addiction

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS—  
DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

#### DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review 39 judgments of divorce directly connected with the Drug Traffic have been given by the Mohammadan Law Courts:

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.	187	147	50	12
Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.	56	36	28	20
Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.	3	17	19	7
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>39</b>

Notes:—

1930 means period from January 1 to November 30, 1930.

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE SANITARY OFFICES  
EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

Materials.	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Hashish ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Datura ... ..	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
Opium ... ..	3	5	8	9	13	7	25	8
Morphine ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cocaine and heroin	—	5	9	19	33	—	—	—
Manzoul ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other drugs ... ..	8	11	23	33	—	18	—	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>



Detailed statement has been started since 1928.

Figures of 1925, 1926 and 1927 include alcohol and poison cases and those of 1928 include two poison cases only.

1930 means period from January 1, to November 30, 1930.

*General Remark.*—This statement does not pretend to show the whole actual number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

**CALCULATION OF COST AND ADULTERATION**

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations published in Chapter XI of 1930 Report.

In September 1933, 22 samples of heroin were purchased by Police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following tables give the details of these samples, as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930, July 1931 and October 1932.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930		SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931		SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932		SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933	
Number of Samples	Weight in Grammes	Number of Samples	Weight in Grammes	Number of Samples	Weight in Grammes	Number of Samples	Weight in Grammes
1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05
2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10
3	0.15	3	0.15	3	0.15	3	0.15
4	0.20	4	0.20	4	0.20	4	0.20
5	0.25	5	0.25	5	0.25	5	0.25
6	0.30	6	0.30	6	0.30	6	0.30
7	0.35	7	0.35	7	0.35	7	0.35
8	0.40	8	0.40	8	0.40	8	0.40
9	0.45	9	0.45	9	0.45	9	0.45
10	0.50	10	0.50	10	0.50	10	0.50
11	0.55	11	0.55	11	0.55	11	0.55
12	0.60	12	0.60	12	0.60	12	0.60
13	0.65	13	0.65	13	0.65	13	0.65
14	0.70	14	0.70	14	0.70	14	0.70
15	0.75	15	0.75	15	0.75	15	0.75
16	0.80	16	0.80	16	0.80	16	0.80
17	0.85	17	0.85	17	0.85	17	0.85
18	0.90	18	0.90	18	0.90	18	0.90
19	0.95	19	0.95	19	0.95	19	0.95
20	1.00	20	1.00	20	1.00	20	1.00
21	1.05	21	1.05	21	1.05	21	1.05
22	1.10	22	1.10	22	1.10	22	1.10

Note.—1 P.T. (Plastic Tariff) = 2 1/2 974 P.T. = 2 1/2



## CHAPTER X

### Cost and Adulteration

CALCULATION AND COST OF ADULTERATION—AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO MAKER AND DEALER—PROFIT OF DEALERS—PRICE INFLATION.

#### CALCULATION OF COST AND ADULTERATION

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations published in Chapter XI of 1930 Report.

In September 1933, 9 samples of heroin were purchased by Police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following tables give the details of these samples, as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930, July 1931 and October 1932:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price		Percentage of Total Adulteration
			Grammes	P.T.	
1	Assiut ... ..	0.05	10	70	
2	Fayum ... ..	0.096	15	94.7	
3	Beni Suef... ..	0.17	12	91	
4	Zagazig ... ..	0.05	7	64	
5	Mansura ... ..	0.15	20	39	
6	Damanhur ... ..	0.20	10	100*	
7	Tanta ... ..	0.41	10	90	
8	Minia... ..	0.35	20	71	

\* Free from heroin.

Note.—1 P.T. (Piastre Tarif)=2½ d. 97½ P.T.=£ 1.



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Weight		Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grammes	P.T.		
1	Assiut ... ..	0.3196	20	88.2	
2	Fayum ... ..	0.133	15	80	
3	Beni Suef ... ..	0.2456	10	100*	
4	Zagazig ... ..	0.043	7	88	
5	Mansura ... ..	0.214	10	100*	
6	Damanhur ... ..	0.125	7	65	
7	Tanta ... ..	0.045	5	80	
8	Minia ... ..	0.1266	15	87	
9	Girga ... ..	0.033	8	80	
10	Benha ... ..	0.072	5	90	
11	Simbillawein ... ..	0.109	8	90	
12	Mehalla El Kobra	0.050	5	80	

\* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration.
		Grammes	P.T.	Per Cent
1	Assiut ... ..	0.083	10	92
2	Fayum ... ..	0.052	10	85
3	Beni Suef ... ..	0.087	10	92
4	Zagazig ... ..	0.062	15	85
5	Mansura ... ..	0.095	15	98
6	Damanhur ... ..	0.085	10	100*
7	Tanta ... ..	0.219	12	100*
8	Minia ... ..	0.092	11	95

\* Free from heroin.



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Weight Grammes	Price P.T.	Percentage of total adulteration
1	Assiut	0.039	11	96*
2	Fayum	0.359	16	100
3	Beni Suef	0.155	15	100
4	Zagazig	0.054	16	100
5	Mansura	0.013	10	87*
6	Damanhur	0.039	10	100
7	Tanta	0.048	10	97*
8	Minia	0.052	10	98*
9	Tahta (Girga)	0.037	13	98*

\* The estimates of the amount of heroin present are not to be regarded as accurate. Only rough approximations are possible with such small quantities of impure materials.

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential, we arrive at the following net percentages of adulteration added by the dealer:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration Per Cent
1	Assiut	60.00
2	Fayum	93.64
3	Beni Suef	88.00
4	Zagazig	52.00
5	Mansura	18.66
6	Damanhur	100.00
7	Tanta	86.67
8	Minia	61.33



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		Per Cent
1	Assiut ... ..	84.27
2	Fayum ... ..	73.33
3	Beni Suef ... ..	100.00
4	Zagazig ... ..	84.00
5	Mansura ... ..	100.00
6	Damanhur ... ..	53.34
7	Tanta ... ..	73.33
8	Minia ... ..	83.34
9	Girga ... ..	73.33
10	Benha ... ..	86.67
11	Simbillawein ...	86.67
12	Mehalla El Kobra	73.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		Per Cent
1	Assiut ... ..	89.33
2	Fayum ... ..	80.00
3	Beni Suef ... ..	89.33
4	Zagazig ... ..	80.00
5	Mansura ... ..	97.33
6	Damanhur ... ..	100.00
7	Tanta ... ..	100.00
8	Minia ... ..	93.33



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample		Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration	Percentage of total adulteration
1	Assiut	1	Assiut ... ..	94.67	96*
2	Fayum	2	Fayum ... ..	100.00	100
3	Beni Suef	3	Beni Suef ... ..	100.00	100
4	Zagazig	4	Zagazig ... ..	100.00	100
5	Mansura	5	Mansura ... ..	82.67	87*
6	Damanhur	6	Damanhur ... ..	100.00	100
7	Tanta	7	Tanta ... ..	96.00	97*
8	Minia	8	Minia ... ..	97.33	98*
9	Tahta (Girga)	9	Tahta (Girga) ...	97.33	98*

\* The estimates of the amount of adulteration are rough approximations and are possible only.

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential, we arrive at the following results, which are added by the dealer:—

The price paid for the samples work out as follows:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	200	2,000
2	Fayum ... ..	156.3	1,563
3	Beni Suef... ..	70.6	706
4	Zagazig ... ..	140	1,400
5	Mansura ... ..	133.3	1,333
6	Damanhur ... ..	50	500
7	Tanta... ..	24.4	244
8	Minia ... ..	57.1	571



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Per gram		Per kilo
		P.T.	L.E.	
1	Assiut ... ..	62.6	626	
2	Fayum ... ..	112.8	1,128	
3	Beni Suef ... ..	40.7	407	
4	Zagazig ... ..	162.8	1,628	
5	Mansura ... ..	46.7	467	
6	Damanhur ... ..	56	560	
7	Tanta ... ..	111.1	1,111	
8	Minia ... ..	118.5	1,185	
9	Girga ... ..	242.4	2,424	
10	Benha ... ..	69.4	694	
11	Simbillawein ... ..	73.4	734	
12	Mehalla El Kobra ... ..	100	1,000	

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Per gram		Per kilo
		P.T.	L.E.	
1	Assiut ... ..	120.5	1,205	
2	Fayum ... ..	192.3	1,923	
3	Beni Suef ... ..	114.9	1,149	
4	Zagazig ... ..	241.9	2,419	
5	Mansura ... ..	157.8	1,578	
6	Damanhur ... ..	117.6	1,176	
7	Tanta ... ..	54.7	547	
8	Minia ... ..	119.5	1,195	

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Per	Per
		gramme	kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	282	2,820
2	Fayoum ... ..	44.6	446
3	Beni Suef ... ..	96.8	968
4	Zagazig ... ..	296.3	2,963
5	Mansura ... ..	769.2	7,692
6	Damanhur ... ..	256.4	2,564
7	Tanta ... ..	208.3	2,083
8	Minia ... ..	192.3	1,923
9	Tahta (Girga) ... ..	351.4	3,514

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1933

The price paid for the samples was as follows:

Number of Sample	Town	Per gram	Per kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	120.3	1,203
2	Fayoum ... ..	192.3	1,923
3	Beni Suef ... ..	114.3	1,143
4	Zagazig ... ..	241.3	2,413
5	Mansura ... ..	125.8	1,258
6	Damanhur ... ..	117.6	1,176
7	Tanta ... ..	135.7	1,357
8	Minia ... ..	112.3	1,123
9	Beni Suef ... ..	70.6	706
4	Zagazig ... ..	140	1,400
5	Mansura ... ..	133.3	1,333
6	Damanhur ... ..	50	500
7	Tanta ... ..	24.4	244
8	Minia ... ..	57.1	571



The following tables show the relative amounts of adulterant due to Maker and Dealer in the samples purchased by the Bureau :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO : (a) MAKER, AND (b) DEALER

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
2	Fayum ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{5.3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5.3} = 14,151$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{14,151} = 1.06$	93.64
3	Beni Suef ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
4	Zagazig ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{36}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{36} = 2,083$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,083} = 12.00$	52.00
5	Mansura ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{61}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{61} = 1,229$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,229} = 20.34$	18.66
6	Damanhur ... ..	750	100	Free from heroin.		100.00
7	Tanta ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
8	Minia ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{29}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{29} = 2,586$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,586} = 9.67$	61.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
1	Assiut ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{11.8} = 8.47$	$\frac{100}{11.8} \times 750 = 6,356$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,356} = 3.93$	84.27
2	Fayum ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	750	100	Free from heroin.	—	100.00
4	Zagazig ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{12} = 8.33$	$\frac{100}{12} \times 750 = 6,250$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,250} = 4$	84.00
5	Mansura ... ..	750	100	Free from heroin.	—	100.00
6	Damanhur ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{35} = 2.86$	$\frac{100}{35} \times 750 = 2,143$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,143} = 11.66$	53.34
7	Tanta ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
8	Minia ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{12.5} = 8$	$\frac{100}{12.5} \times 750 = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.16$	83.34
9	Girga ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
10	Benha ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
11	Simbellawein ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
12	Mehalla Kobra ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.



# SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9375} = 2.67$	89.33
2	Fayum ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5000} = 5.00$	80.00
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9375} = 2.67$	89.33
4	Zagazig ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5000} = 5.00$	80.00
5	Mansura ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{2} = 50$	$50 \times 750 = 37500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37500} = 0.67$	99.33
6	Damanhur ... ..	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta ... ..	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{5} = 20$	$20 \times 750 = 15000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15000} = 1.67$	98.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grammes		Grammes		
1	Assiut ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{4}=25$	$25 \times 750=18750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{18750}=1.33$	94.67
2	Fayum ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{100}=1$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
3	Beni Suef ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{100}=1$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{100}=1$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Mansura ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{13}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{13}=5769$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5769}=4.33$	82.67
6	Damanhur ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{100}=1$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{3}=25000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{25000}=1.00$	96.00
8	Minia ... ..	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750=37500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37500}=0.67$	97.33
9	Tahta (Girga) ...	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750=37500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37500}=0.67$	97.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.



TABLE SHOWING PROFIT OF DEALERS BASED ON :—

(a) Their own statement of cost price, and

(b) The price paid by consumer.

*Samples purchased in December 1930*

Number of Sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture	Net profit per kilo	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	2,000	30	1,970	6,567
2	Fayum ... ..	1,563	33	1,530	4,636
3	Beni Suef ... ..	706	25	681	2,724
4	Zagazig ... ..	1,400	25	1,375	5,500
5	Mansura ... ..	1,333	36	1,297	3,603
6	Damanhur ... ..	500	38*	462	1,216*
7	Tanta ... ..	244	36	208	578
8	Minia ... ..	571	36	535	1,486

\* Flour.

*Samples purchased in July 1931*

Number of Sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture	Net profit per kilo	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	626	30	596	1,987
2	Fayum ... ..	1,128	33	1,095	3,318
3	Beni Suef ... ..	407	25*	382	1,528*
4	Zagazig ... ..	1,628	25	1,603	6,412
5	Mansura ... ..	467	36†	431	1,197†
6	Damanhur ... ..	560	38	522	1,374
7	Tanta ... ..	1,111	36	1,075	2,986
8	Minia ... ..	1,185	36	1,149	3,192
9	Girga ... ..	2,424	38	2,386	6,279
10	Benha ... ..	694	33	661	2,003
11	Simbillawein ... ..	734	33	701	2,124
12	Mahalla Kobra ... ..	1,000	36	964	2,678

\* Starch and Salicine.

† Aspirin.



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture	Net profit per kilo	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	1,205	30	1,175	3,917
2	Fayum ... ..	1,923	33	1,890	5,727
3	Beni Suef... ..	1,149	25	1,124	4,496
4	Zagazig ... ..	2,419	25	2,394	9,576
5	Mansura ... ..	1,578	36	1,542	4,283
6	Damanhur ... ..	1,176	38*	1,138	2,995*
7	Tanta ... ..	547	36†	511	1,419†
8	Minia... ..	1,195	36	1,159	3,219

\* Salicine.

† Chalk.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Price per kilo to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture	Net profit per kilo	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	2,820	30	2,790	9,300
2	Fayum ... ..	446	33*	413	1,252*
3	Beni Suef... ..	968	25†	943	3,772†
4	Zagazig ... ..	2,963	25†	2,938	11,752†
5	Mansura ... ..	7,692	36	7,656	21,267
6	Damanhur ... ..	2,564	38‡	2,526	6,647‡
7	Tanta ... ..	2,083	36	2,047	5,686
8	Minia ... ..	1,923	36	1,887	5,242
9	Tahta (Girga) ... ..	3,514	38	3,476	9,147

\* A mixture containing salicine and probably impure quinine.

† Quinine.

‡ Probably impure quinine.

WHAT IS THE ACTUAL PRICE INFLATION BASED ON ACTUAL  
AMOUNT OF PURE HEROIN OBTAINED BY BUYER ?

The average cost of a kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory is L.E. 45, and it contains 25 per cent of impurity. The following tables giving price inflation per kilo and per cent, explain themselves.



PRICES INFLATION TABLES						
The following tables are based on the assumption that the kilo of pure heroin as sold in the factory costs L.E. 45 and contains 25 per cent of impurity						
Samples purchased in December 1930						
Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ...	2,000	30	2,500	$\frac{2,000 \times 100}{30} = 6,667$	$6,667 - 60 = 6,607$
2	Fayum ...	1,563	5.3	14,151	$\frac{1,563 \times 100}{5.3} = 29,491$	$29,491 - 60 = 29,431$
3	Beni Suef ...	706	9	8,333	$\frac{706 \times 100}{9} = 7,844$	$7,844 - 60 = 7,784$
4	Zagazig ...	1,400	36	2,083	$\frac{1,400 \times 100}{36} = 3,889$	$3,889 - 60 = 3,829$
5	Mansura ...	1,333	61	1,229	$\frac{1,333 \times 100}{61} = 2,185$	$2,185 - 60 = 2,125$
6	Damanhur ...	500	free from heroin.	—	—	—
7	Tanta ...	244	10	7,500	$\frac{244 \times 10}{0} = 2,440$	$2,440 - 60 = 2,380$
8	Minia ...	571	29	2,586	$\frac{571 \times 100}{29} = 1,969$	$1,969 - 60 = 1,909$



*Samples purchased in July 1931*

No. of Sample	Town	Retail Price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	626	11.8	6,356	$\frac{626 \times 100}{11.8} = 5,305$	$5,305 - 60 = 5,245$	8,742
2	Fayum ... ..	1,128	20	3,750	$\frac{1,128 \times 100}{20} = 5,640$	$5,640 - 60 = 5,580$	9,300
3	Beni Suef... ..	407	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig ... ..	1,628	12	6,250	$\frac{1,628 \times 100}{12} = 13,567$	$13,567 - 60 = 13,507$	22,512
5	Mansura ... ..	467	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
6	Damanhur ... ..	560	35	2,143	$\frac{560 \times 100}{35} = 1,600$	$1,600 - 60 = 1,540$	2,567
7	Tanta ... ..	1,111	20	3,750	$\frac{1,111 \times 100}{20} = 5,555$	$5,555 - 60 = 5,495$	9,158
8	Minia ... ..	1,185	13	6,000	$\frac{1,185 \times 100}{13} = 9,115$	$9,115 - 60 = 9,055$	15,092
9	Girga... ..	2,424	20	3,750	$\frac{2,424 \times 100}{20} = 12,120$	$12,120 - 60 = 12,060$	20,100
10	Benha ... ..	694	10	7,500	$\frac{694 \times 100}{10} = 6,940$	$6,940 - 60 = 6,880$	11,467
11	Simbillawein ... ..	734	10	7,500	$\frac{734 \times 100}{10} = 7,340$	$7,340 - 60 = 7,280$	12,133
12	Mahalla El Kobra	1,000	20	3,750	$\frac{1,000 \times 100}{20} = 5,000$	$5,000 - 60 = 4,940$	8,233



SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	(Town)	Retail price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	per cent	Grammes	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ... ..	1,205	8	9,375	$\frac{1,205 \times 100}{8} = 15,063$	15,063—60=15,003	25,005
2	Fayum ... ..	1,923	15	5,000	$\frac{1,923 \times 100}{15} = 12,820$	12,820—60=12,760	21,267
3	Beni-Suef ... ..	1,149	8	9,375	$\frac{1,149 \times 100}{8} = 14,363$	14,363—60=14,303	23,838
4	Zagazig ... ..	2,419	15	5,000	$\frac{2,419 \times 100}{15} = 16,127$	16,127—60=16,067	26,778
5	Mansura ... ..	1,578	2	37,500	$\frac{1,578 \times 100}{2} = 78,900$	78,900—60=78,840	131,400
6	Damanhur ... ..	1,176	Free from heroin.	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta ... ..	547	Free from heroin.	—	—	—	—
8	Minia... ..	1,195	5	15,000	$\frac{1,195 \times 100}{5} = 23,900$	23,900—60=23,840	39,733



Samples purchased in July 1931

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933							
No. of Sample	Town	Retail Price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Retail Product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of Pure Drug per kilo	Price Inflation per kilo	Price Inflation
		L.E.	per cent	Grammes	L.E.	L.E.	per cent
1	Assiut ...	2,820	4	18,750	70,500	70,500-60=70,440	117,400
2	Fayum...	446	Free from Heroin	—	—	—	—
3	Beni Suef ...	968	Free from Heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig ...	2,963	Free from Heroin	—	—	—	—
5	Mansura ...	7,692	13	5,769	59,169	59,169-60=59,109	98,515
6	Damanhur ...	2,564	Free from Heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta ...	2,083	3	25,000	69,433	69,433-60=69,373	115,622
8	Minia ...	1,923	2	37,500	96,150	96,150-60=96,090	160,150
9	Tahta (Girga) ...	13,514	10	37,500	175,700	175,700-60=175,640	292,733
12	Mahalla El Kobra	1,000	20	5,000	5,000	5,000-60=4,940	8,233



For the purpose of ready reckoning it may be considered that 1 kilogram is equal to 35 ounces or 2.2 lbs.

50 kilograms equal one hundredweight and 1,000 kilograms equal one ton.

From the above calculation it will be seen that the profits in this business are extremely attractive.

#### HONOURS

#### REMARKS OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

It is also interesting to record the following remarks made by the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratory in reference to the 9 samples of heroin mentioned above and 3 other samples of hashish which were purchased in September 1933 :—

“ It will be seen that the practice of selling as heroin white powders which are free from narcotics is becoming more common, and this finding agrees with our general experience. Of the samples which did contain heroin, only one out of five contained more than a trace of the drug, the others containing so little that accurate analysis was quite impossible. The figure 2 % for example, may mean between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  % and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  % but the general statement that the price of pure heroin per kilogram is of the order of L.E. 50,000 to L.E. 100,000 is reliable.

Of the three samples sold as hashish, two would have been reported as negative in our ordinary routine work. Although they probably contained traces of hashish the evidence was not quite convincing. This also is in agreement with our general experience. The sale of “imitation hashish”—mixtures of gums and plant debris which may or may not contain traces of the genuine drug, is becoming more common.”

What I take, however, as the surest proof of the big reduction in addiction throughout the Country is that, whereas in 1929 there were 7,200 convicted persons on October 1, 1932, only 1,500 were on the same date the year before, with a total of 7,200 were addicts, i.e. a reduction of 1,500 in one year. As compared with four years ago, when we had 5,600 addicts out of 7,200 prisoners, the difference is very striking.

Convictions for trafficking have increased in proportion as convictions for addiction have decreased, and today there are 4,400 traffickers in jail as compared with 1,500 in 1929.



## CHAPTER XI

### Honours

#### HONOURS

The following decorations were graciously conferred during the year by His Majesty the King on Officials of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in recognition of their services:—

##### MÉDAILLE DU DEVOIR IN GOLD

MIRALAI F. D. BAKER BEY, M.C., O.B.E.

##### 4th NILE ORDER

KAIMAKAM G. NALDRETT JAYS BEY.

BIMBASHI A. F. GILES.

BIMBASHI HASSAN LUTFI QABBODAYA EFFENDI.

##### 5th NILE ORDER

SAGH J. H. BURBROOK.

##### 2nd CLASP OF MÉDAILLE DU DEVOIR IN SILVER

BIMBASHI T. MARC.

##### MÉDAILLE DU DEVOIR IN SILVER

Mr. NASHED HANNA.

SAGH H. GORDON-FARRER.

YUZBASHI AHMED ABDEL RAHMAN SAID EFFENDI.



## CHAPTER XII

### Speech by Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva in May 1933

#### **SPEECH OF LEWA T. W. RUSSELL PASHA AT THE SESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE, HELD AT GENEVA IN MAY 1933**

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN,

In discussing the 1931 Report we seem to have been discussing very ancient history.

As far as Egypt is concerned today, I am able to report still further progress during the past year. The Annual Report of the Egyptian Government Anti-Narcotic Bureau for 1932 has, I think, been circulated to all present, and I have little or nothing to add to it; I reserve to myself, however, the right to make a further statement on the Eliopoulos case when I see the report to the General Committee by the Sub-Committee on seizures.

As you will have seen from the report a big effort was made during the year to make an estimate of the number of drug addicts in the Country, but we have to recognise that no such estimate will ever be accurate. It will always be an understatement. I prefer to take, as a barometer, the prison figures shown on page 99 of the Report.

Here you will see that the general reduction of prisoners under the Narcotic Law on October 1, 1932, as compared with the same date in 1931 was 1,500.

What I take, however, as the surest proof of the big reduction in addiction throughout the Country is that out of a total of 5,700 convicted persons on October 1, 1932, only 1,300 were addicts, whereas, on the same date the year before, with a total of 7,200, 2,800 were addicts, *i.e.* a reduction of 1,500 in one year. As compared with four years ago, when we had 5,600 addicts out of 7,200 prisoners, the difference is very striking.

Convictions for trafficking have increased in proportion as convictions for addiction have decreased, and today there are 4,400 traffickers in jail as compared with 1,500 in 1929.



The diminution in the heroin habit is due to the price having now risen in the wholesale to L.E. 250 the kilo, to the absolute poverty of the fellahin and to the continued activity of the Police and severity of the Courts. Possibly, owing to increased difficulty in obtaining heroin and hashish, a new habit is now spreading very fast in Egypt, and that is the drinking of so-called "BLACK TEA," not tea-drinking as we know it, but the drinking of a concentrated essence of théine obtained by the repeated boiling of a course Indian tea.

I am told that the lads of the village sit up all night drinking this brew and very soon are stimulated up to a point when they are capable of any rascality. It is also seriously affecting the labour capacity of its addicts. A paper on the subject has recently been written by the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, and I hope shortly to be able to pass a copy to the Secretariat.

From the continued infiltration of heroin into the Country from Turkey, even after the closing of the three factories, it was obvious that illicit manufacture still continued in that Country, and it was with great satisfaction that we recently heard of the successful coup brought off by the Turkish Police in rounding up the Summer Palace gang at Therapia.

No doubt some of the heroin entering Egypt was coming from the Bulgarian factories, though this has not been actually proved. The Balkans are going to be a source of anxiety to us and other countries for some time to come, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Bulgarian Government—whose representative has frankly admitted that they have no experience of the illicit traffic—will allow the countries that have, to help her with information and advice; Roumania and Yugoslavia can, also, do a lot to help, especially over the question of hashish. Only a week before I sailed I was able to give information to Jerusalem which led to a seizure of some 30 kilos of hashish that had come through from the Balkans.

As will be seen from the Report, we have had great success during the year in breaking up the big gangs of Greeks and natives who controlled the import and local distribution of heroin, hashish and opium.

Since the Report was closed, we have laid by the heels a certain Greek who has, for long, been one of the most sinister figures in the Traffic. The arrest of him and his gang led us to a certain secret flat in the town where a tooth-comb, X-Ray search led to the discovery of a hiding place built into the masonry of the house and covered with plaster and wains coating which contained all the account books of the gang for the last three years. The books were closed and were obviously being kept in the nature of archives. They are



at present being audited by a competent person and the resultant balance sheet will be interesting reading and show some astounding figures of the profits of the trade.

Before leaving the subject of the Annual Report, I have been particularly interested in some of the criticisms made to me about it. The commonest one is that the Report gives too much away and that, by showing so much of our knowledge of the ways and means of the illicit traffickers, we are playing into their hands and defeating our own ends.

This criticism, I think, is unfounded in reality as it is based on a misunderstanding of the basic organisation of the big illicit traffic. All the clever devices of the smuggler, such as machinery parts, mill stones, grave stones, etc., are only secondary to the main method which is bribery. Without the connivance of Customs and other preventive officials, wholesale smuggling, as it has been existing up to now in some countries, would be far too risky a business and practically impossible. As it is, a dozen cases of machinery parts or caramels or tinned fruits arrive at some Customs' house; nine of them contain goods as invoiced and, in three of the others, the goods have been "doctored" and contain the drugs. These three cases have on them a secret mark known only to the consignor and his confederate in the Customs, who makes it his business to actually clear the goods and, if a senior official, not in the game, insists on having a sample case opened for inspection, to see that it is one of the harmless cases that is inspected and not one of the marked ones.

Disguise cannot of course be dispensed with entirely, but it is solid cash that gets contraband through, in some parts of the world, and not conjuring tricks.

I think we should be flattering ourselves if we thought there was much that we could teach the illicit trafficker. The more that he knows we know, the greater his difficulty in inventing new methods and the more that Police and Customs all over the world are put wise as to the identity and methods of these gentlemen, the less likely are they to be able to succeed.

The other main criticism of the Report is that we are unduly optimistic and are assuming that we have more complete knowledge than we in fact have. I should perhaps have been wiser had I said that "for the moment" the dope map of the world lies open to us. That, I think, was certainly true at the time of writing, but I had no intention of implying that our present knowledge of dope geography would serve for all time—obviously the traffickers are all ready seeking new centres for manufacture and new routes to their markets.

To refer, for a minute, to the Eliopoulos case, I think that one of the outstanding features of it all is the marvellous immunity from personal risk that these big gentlemen have run so far. At first



sight, anyone would think that, once one of these international vermin is caught and shown up, prison doors would open and receive him for some years, but not a bit of it; all that seems to happen is that he is released on some petty bail, moves elsewhere, lies low for a bit and then starts again. MICHELAERE, LOUIS LYON, ASTRAS, RASKIN, SAYA MOSES, DEL GRACIO, EKRAM, LORENZETTI & Co. the same dirty old pack of cards, reshuffled and still in use. It is truly high time that the velvet gloves were removed and this well-known hierarchy of the Traffic, eliminated once and for all. Murderers, or even false coiners of the same international reputation are very differently treated.

I am glad to see that the Advisory Committee intends to go more fully into the question of hashish. I do not want to go back again to Egypt with this question still unsettled. Is hashish to be taken seriously, internationally or not? It is quite useless for one country to fight it and a neighbouring country to tolerate it. Here we are in Egypt spending hundreds of thousands a year on our Preventive Forces, whose major duty is trying to prevent hashish coming in by Sea and land from the Balkans and Syria.

You may hear people say "Oh, Hashish doesn't do much harm, why bother about it?" I will not discuss the degree of harm that it does or does not do; all I know is that Egyptian Laws and League Conventions make no distinction between black drugs and white drugs; both are equally forbidden and my duty is to see that the Law is carried out. Either a thing is illegal or it isn't. You cannot have a thing forbidden in theory and winked at in practice. Grey is an impossible colour in police work—things are either white or they are black.

Ever since the question was brought up at the Mandates Commission in 1929, I have been trying to get this matter of Syrian hashish taken seriously, and, so far, have not succeeded completely. Is it, I wonder, because Europe knows nothing about hashish and therefore doesn't care? I think Egypt is entitled to ask the League to help her over this menace to the health, honesty and well-being of her people.

If no one is going to help us, we might be forced to think out some practical solution for ourselves. This might mean some form of legalised toleration and State production, which would completely destroy the profits of the foreign contraband trade. Why should we allow the health and the wealth of the Country to be preyed upon by these foreign smugglers?

I recently motored through North Sinai and among other places, visited the Headquarters of the Sinai Police at El Arish. I was taken round the prison where some eighty prisoners were at work, and, on asking what their offences were, was informed that seventy



out of eighty were undergoing sentences of imprisonment up to three years for hashish smuggling, and that others were doing terms of five years for the same offence in the State prison at Zagazig. Everyone of these prisoners is a true bedouin Arab from the Sinai Desert, men now driven by hunger and lack of grazing to risk life and liberty for the sake of a pound or two commission on a camel load of Syrian hashish worth eight or nine hundred pounds in Cairo. Many of the long sentence men die in prison, unable to live deprived of their desert freedom, while the fat bellied notables of Beyrut and the Lebanon rub their hands with pleasure at the profits they make on each consignment safely run into Egypt. Trust them not to risk their precious skins. They take no risks so long as possession is not forbidden and so long as starving Arabs can be found ready to risk being shot in the Desert or dying in prison.

Last year, I appealed in this room to the French representative to use his influence with his Government to change the Syrian Law by making it an offence under the Law to possess a substance whose cultivation, manufacture and transport is already forbidden.

The reply was that "possession" was not illegal "so as to permit of licenced export." I asked for the figures of such licenced export and obtained none then or since.

In August last, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the matter up with the French Legation in Cairo, and, on the 25th of April last, the French Chargé d'Affaires replied as follows: "As a result of enquiries at the Haut Commissariat at Beyrut, the reply has been received, contrary to what we thought that the legislation of the Mandated Territory forbids not only the cultivation, the fabrication and the commerce of hashish but also its possession. This legislation is contained in a certain number of arrêtés published between 1921 and 1932 which have not actually been sent me but which I can send for if you should desire them."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been asked to obtain copies of these arrêtés. (See page 57 ).

May I now ask the French representative to use his influence with his Government as a member of this Committee to urge that, as "detention" is at last shown to have been illegal all the time the large stocks of hashish, known to everyone to be in existence in Syria, be confiscated and destroyed and the owners prosecuted.

If this is done promptly and efficiently, Egypt will be relieved of a very heavy burden and will be grateful to her neighbour.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Italian Government for the steps that have been taken to tighten up control on the Italian Steamship lines and to the whole hearted co-operation of their Consular Authorities in Egypt.



The new Greek Legislation is now in force and promises to be most efficient. Egypt owes a debt of gratitude to the late Greek Minister, Mr. CAPSAMBELIS for his help in getting the law through. Turkey from being a problem has become an ally and her co-operation will be of exceptional value.

As regards the future of drug addiction in Egypt, everything will depend on the control of drug production outside Egypt.

Illicit drug production in Europe and illicit traffic in drugs through Europe cannot exist if all European Governments are determined to stop it. If I may be permitted to say so, the Police forces of most Countries, I might say all Countries, are very highly organised and little or nothing of organised Law breaking can exist without the Police being aware of it; possibly the Police of that specimen Country we, at the League, call "La Patagonie" may be so stupid that they do not know what goes on in their Country, but, in that sense, "La Patagonie" does not really exist, and if illicit drug manufacture and illicit drug trafficking goes on, on a wholesale scale in any Country, it is for one of three reasons either the Government of that Country is inefficient, indifferent or corrupt and to my mind there is no Government today that is so inefficient that it does not know what is going on inside its own Country.

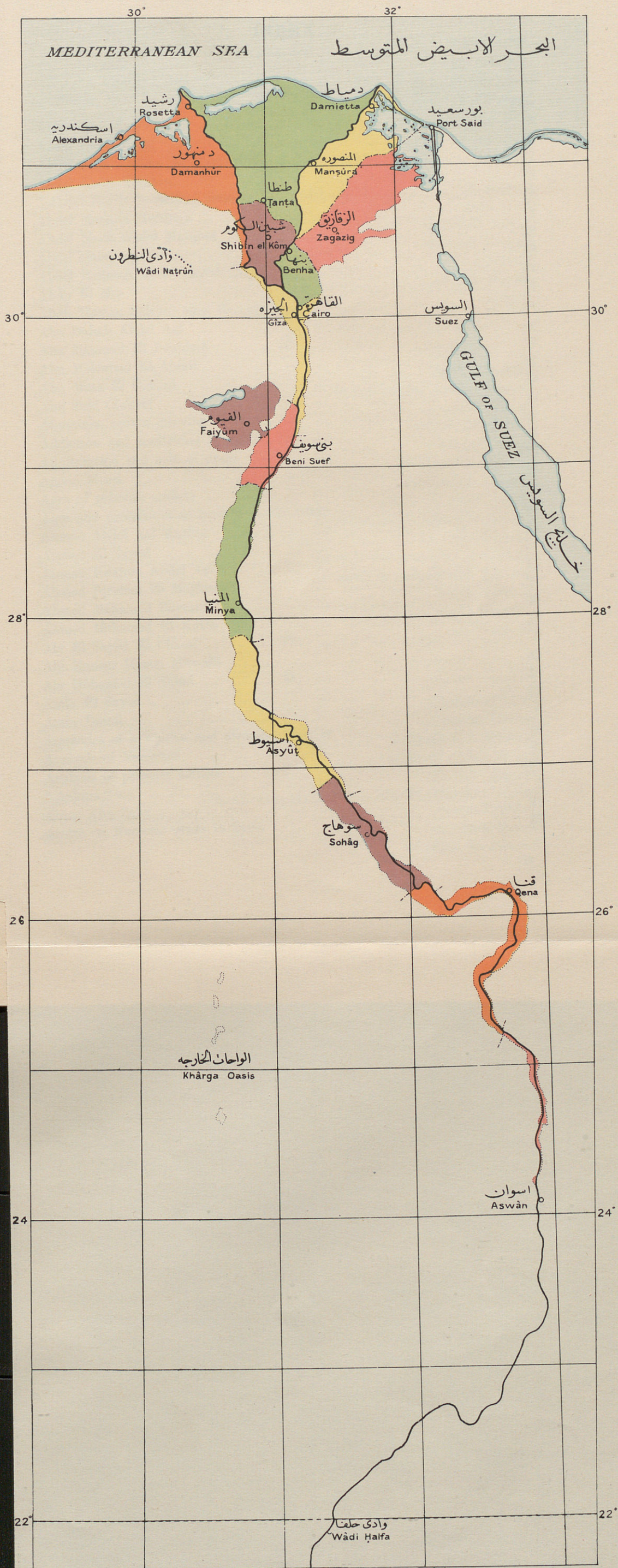
With League commitments and risk of exposure, it should be impossible in the future for any Country of Europe to produce illicit drugs on a big scale. The fear, however, unquestionably is the Far East. Europe and America are faced with the danger of a flood of cheap narcotics from that quarter and the next few years may give this Committee a harder task than any that they have yet tackled.

GENTLEMEN, MR. PRESIDENT, I thank you in the name of the Country I represent for your assistance in helping to solve this modern plague of Egypt.



# خريطة وادى النيل تبين المديرىات

## MAP OF THE NILE VALLEY SHOWING MUDIRIYAS



S.O.E 1934(34/155)

مقياس الرسم ١:٣,٠٠٠,٠٠٠  
SCALE 1:3,000,000

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٣٤ (٣٤/١٥٥)



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